



County Borough of Merthyr Tydfil

**PUBLIC
HEALTH
1960**

T. H. STEPHENS, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.
Medical Officer of Health



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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Index

General Introduction

- | | |
|----------|--|
| Part I | — Committees and Staff. |
| Part II | — General and Comparative Statistics. |
| Part III | — Maternity and Child Welfare. |
| Part IV | — The Incidence and Control of Infectious and Other Diseases. |
| Part V | — Welfare, Mental Health, Ambulance and other Allied Services. |
| Part VI | — Sanitary Inspection and Housing. |
| Part VII | — The Inspection and Supervision of Food. |
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INDEX.

Ambulance Services	69-70
Ante-Natal Clinics	34
Births	20-21
Blind Persons	74-76
Cerebral Palsy	76-78
Committees—Blind and Other Welfare	11
Children's	12
Health	10
Maternity and Child Welfare	10
Mental Health	11
Welfare Services	11
Common Lodging Houses	89
Condemnation of Foodstuffs	103
Dental Services	42-43
Deaths—General	22-29
Analysis	27-29
Age Periods	22-24
Fatal Accidents, Suicides and Homicides	26
Infant	29
Residents occurring outside the Borough	25
Various Causes	27-29
Diphtheria Immunisation	47
Epileptics	76
Employment and Industry	30-32
Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act	106
Food Preparation Premises	106
Food Sampling	104-106
Factories Act	93-95
General Introduction	7
Gwaunfarren Maternity Hospital	41
Housing Inspection	80-83 & 92
Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act	84
Ice-cream	106
Infant Welfare Clinics	36
Infectious Diseases—General	45-56
Diphtheria	47
Measles	48
Scarlet Fever	48
Tuberculosis	49
Whooping Cough	59

INDEX—continued.

Laboratory Investigations—Ante-Natal Specimens	35
Pathological Specimens	60
Water	100-101
Various	100
Location of Clinics	34
Marriages	21
Maternal Mortality	29
Meat Inspection	99
Milk Examination	98
Medical Examinations of Employees	63
National Health Service Act 1946—General	35-37
Ambulance Service	69-72
Care of Mothers & Young Children	35-40
Domestic Help	62
Health Visiting	36
Home Nursing	62
Midwifery	36-37
Mental Health	70-72
National Assistance Act 1948	73-77
Offensive Trades	89
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	41
Ophthalmic Treatment	74-75
Post-Natal Clinic	35
Partially Sighted Persons	75
Pharmacy and Poisons Act	88
Pollomyelitis Vaccination	61-68
Population	19-20
Prematurity	37-38
Prosecutions	90
Puerperal Pyrexia	41
Public Cleansing	91
Refreshment Houses Act	88
Rent Act, 1957	91
Retail Food Shops	102
Retrolental Fibroplasia	75
Rodent Control	86
Sanitary Inspections	80
Shops Act	88
Slaughterhouses	100
Slaughter of Animals Act	100
Spastics	76

INDEX—*continued.*

Staff—Medical	13
Nursing	14
Public Health Inspectors	13
Clerical	15
Welfare	14
Statistics, General	17-32
Stillbirths	20
St. Tydfil's Hospital	41
Tuberculosis	49-53
Vaccination (Small Pox)	61
Venereal Diseases	59-60
Vital Statistics	18
Water and Sewage Analysis	100
Welfare Foods	34 & 44
Welfare Services	73-77

COUNTY BOROUGH OF MERTHYR TYDFIL.

Department of Public Health,
Town Hall,
MERTHYR TYDFIL

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the County
Borough of Merthyr Tydfil.*

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1960.

The Birth and Death Rates for all causes per thousand population were 16.66 and 14.18 respectively and the corresponding figures for England and Wales were 17.1 and 11.5. There was a decrease in the Infant Mortality Rate from 39.45 in 1959 to 34.45 this year, but the latter still compares unfavourably with the National Rate of 21.9. The largest single classification of death and one which accounted for almost one third of the total number of deaths occurring in the County Borough was Heart Disease which embraces the sub-classifications of Coronary Disease, Angina, Hypertension with Heart Disease and Other Heart Diseases. It represented a Death Rate of 4,491 per million population as compared with 4,014 last year.

In Part IV of the Report you will read accounts of some interesting new work being done by the Department in the Prevention of Tuberculosis, Special Investigations an two Schools in the County Borough, Colour Vision Testing and the Assessment of Defective Hearing.

I should like to express my thanks to the Chairman of the Health Committee and the Members of the Council for their ready assistance in matters affecting public health, to other Departments of the Corporation and associated Organisations for their co-operation and to my Staff for their continued loyalty.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. H. STEPHENS,
Medical Officer of Health.

PART 1.

Committees and Staff

COUNTY BOROUGH OF MERTHYR TYDFIL.
1960

The Mayor

Councillor C. E. Webb, B.E.M., J.P.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman : Alderman Mrs. M. McPhail

Vice-Chairman : Councillor D. Tudor

The Whole Council

namely :—

Aldermen T. Y. Lewis, T. J. Lloyd, M. Osborne, B. Watkins,
B. M. Davies, M. McGinty, S. G. Edwards.

Councillors T. J. Evans, W. Sheene, D. J. Williams, D. M. Jones,
A. John, S. Davies, I. Davies, D. V. Williams, W. E. Jones,
J. G. Davies, J.P., Mrs. A. Dawes, G. M. Donovan, W. J.
James, C. G. Jones, Mrs. C. Lloyd, C. Stanfield, W. W.
Herbert, J. Williams, Mrs. G. I. Williams, H. I. Williams,
B.E.M., J.P., J. L. Williams, D. J. Evans.

with

The Mayor.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Chairman : Councillor W. E. Jones

Vice-Chairman : Councillor H. I. Williams

Alderman M. Osborne

Alderman B. M. Davies
Councillor D. J. Williams
Councillor A. John
Councillor C. Jones
Councillor C. Stanfield

Alderman B. Watkins

Alderman M. McGinty
Councillor W. Sheene
Councillor Mrs. A. Dawes
Councillor Mrs. C. W. Lloyd
Councillor J. L. Williams

with

The Mayor (Councillor C. E. Webb)
Ex-Mayor (Councillor W. W. Herbert)

and

Alderman Mrs. M. McPhail (*Chairman of the Health Committee*)
and

Councillor D. R. Tudor (*Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee*)

WELFARE SERVICES COMMITTEE.

Chairman : Councillor G. M. Donovan*Vice-Chairman* : Councillor J. L. Williams

Alderman B. Watkins	Alderman S. G. Edwards
Alderman B. M. Davies	Councillor S. Davies
Councillor D. J. Williams	Councillor I. Davies
Councillor A. John	Councillor Mrs. A. Dawes
Councillor D. V. Williams	Councillor J. Williams
Councillor J. G. Davies	Councillor Mrs. G. I. Williams

with

The Mayor (Councillor C. E. Webb)
 Ex-Mayor (Councillor W. W. Herbert)

and

Alderman M. McPhail (*Chairman of the Health Committee*)
 Councillor D. R. Tudor (*Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee*).

BLIND AND OTHER WELFARE SERVICES COMMITTEE.

Chairman : Councillor C. E. Webb*Vice-Chairman* : Councillor J. L. Williams

Alderman T. Y. Lewis	<u>Alderman M. Osborne</u>
Councillor W. Sheene	Councillor I. Davies
Councillor W. E. Jones	Councillor C. Jones
Councillor W. J. James	Councillor Mrs. C. Lloyd
Councillor C. Stanfield	Councillor Mrs. G. I. Williams
Councillor H. I. Williams	Councillor D. J. Evans

with

The Ex-Mayor (Councillor W. W. Herbert)

and

Alderman Mrs. M. McPhail (*Chairman of the Health Committee*)
 and

Coun. D. R. Tudor (*Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee*)

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES COMMITTEE

Chairman : Councillor D. M. Jones*Vice-Chairman* : Alderman Mrs. M. McPhail

<u>Alderman M. Osborne</u>	Alderman S. G. Edwards
Alderman M. McGinty	Councillor D. J. Williams
Councillor W. Sheene	Councillor A. John
Councillor D. M. Jones	Councillor W. E. Jones
Councillor G. M. Donovan	Councillor I. Davies
Councillor J. Williams	Councillor C. Stanfield

with

The Mayor (Councillor C. E. Webb)
 The Ex-Mayor (Councillor W. W. Herbert)

and

Coun. D. R. Tudor (*Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee*)

CHILDREN'S COMMITTEE.

Chairman : Councillor Mrs. G. I. Williams

Vice-Chairman : Councillor G. M. Donovan

Alderman Mrs. M. McPhail

Alderman S. G. Edwards

Councillor D. J. Williams

Councillor I. Davies

Councillor Mrs. A. Dawes

Councillor Mrs. C. W. Lloyd

Councillor J. L. Williams

with

The Mayor (Councillor C. E. Webb)

and

The Ex-Mayor (Councillor W. W. Herbert)

MEDICAL STAFF

Medical Officer of Health, Principal School Medical Officer, Medical Superintendent, Mardy Isolation Hospital, Medical Officer under the Mental Deficiency Acts :

T. H. Stephens, *M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.*

Assistant Medical Officers and School Medical Officers :

Monica Parry-Morton, *B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch.*

E. A. Marsden, *M.B., B.Ch.*

J. N. Bodger, *B.A.(Hons.) Cantab., M.A., M.B., B.Chir.,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.*

Part-time Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon :

A. O. Parker, *M.D., C.M.*

Part-time Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon :

Rupert Parry, *M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.*

Part-time Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist :

Alan Thomas, *F.R.C.S.*

Part-time Paediatrician :

Professor A. G. Watkins

F. W. Nash, *M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P. (Part year).*

Part-time Psychiatrist :

G. N. Lacey, *B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M.*

Dental Officer :

F. S. Baguley, *L.D.S.*

Public Analyst and Official Analyst under the Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926 :

D. Evans Jones, *M.Sc., F.R.I.C.*

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORATE

Chief Public Health Inspector and Food Inspector, Official Sampler and Inspector under the Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926 :

Iorwerth Thomas (a.b.)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

C. G. Stuckey (a.b.)

Public Health Inspectors and Food Inspectors :

V. D. L. Prothero (a.b.)

J. B. Jones (a.b.)

D. Collins (a.b.)

Public Health Inspector and Shops Act Inspector :

D. C. N. Davis (a.j.)

Rodent Officer :

G. A. Price

Disinfection and Disinfestation Staff :

A. Andrews, G. W. Foran, W. G. Foster, S. Evans,

NURSING STAFF

Superintendent Nursing Officer, Superintendent School Nurse and Home Help Organiser :

A. L. Evans (c.d.e.)

Health Visitors and School Nurses :

E. J. Watkins (c.d.e.)

D. Jenkins (c.d.e.)

M. F. Jelleyman (c.d.e.g.)

M. Jones (c.e.h.)

C. Jones (c.d.)

A. Meredith (c.d.e.)

J. A. Lewis (c.d.e.)

N. J. Sage (c.d.e.g.)

S. Jones (c.e.h.) (Part time).

Domiciliary Midwives :

B. M. Jones (c.d.), K. Lovis (c.d.), M. Williams (c.d.f.), D. Summers (c.d.f.), A. E. Davies (c.d.), G. M. Warrior (c.d.), M. Gollop (c.d.).

District Nurses :

M. Nicholas (c.g.), S. J. Lewis (c.), F. Evans (c.f.), A. M. Clements (c.d.f.), E. J. Evans (c.), E. Wright (c.f.), E. E. Thomas (c.f.g.), B. Whitford Jones (c.f.g.), O. Davies (c.f.), B. A. Thomas (c.), M. Lloyd (c.d.) (Relief), H. Davies (c.d.) (Relief), (Part year), N. Killick (c.d.) M. Weir (c.d.).

Dental Technician :

Dental Attendant :

L. Mytton

P. Morgan

WELFARE FOODS DISTRIBUTION

G. Richards ; P. Howells

WELFARE SERVICES

Director of Welfare :

R. Harris

Mental Welfare Officer :

Mental Health Worker :

F. Jennings

Mrs. M. B. Woodruff

Clerical Staff :

T. Morris.

E. Chance.

Pentrebach House Home for Aged Men :

Superintendent : J. Baldwin.

Staff : One Cook, two Female Attendants, Two Male Attendants, One Porter/Handyman and Two General Domestic.

Pant House Home for Aged Females :

Staff : Two Female Attendants, One General Domestic.

Duffryn Taf Home for the Aged :

Superintendent : H. Edwards.

Staff : One Cook, Two Female Attendants, Four Male Attendants, One Female Attendant/Cleaner, Three General Domestic, One Boiler/Handyman.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Ambulance Officer :

J. A. Williams

Staff: Seventeen Drivers, One Mechanic and One Assistant Mechanic.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL STAFF

Chief Clerk :

T. J. Davies

Deputy Chief Clerk :

J. R. Jones

Clerical Staff :

W. K. Jones

I. Protheroe†

G. Jones

Angela Roberts

Joan Thomas

Jean Power

Marlene Gamlin

Mary Evans

Clerical Staff (Clinics) :

S. J. Lewis

G. Evans

D. Vaughan

KEY :

- a. — Public Health Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health and The Public Health Inspectors' Board.
- b. — Meat and Other Foods Certificate of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health.
- c. — State Registered Nurse.
- d. — State Certified Midwife.
- e. — Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health.
- f. — Trained Fever Nurse.
- g. — Queen's Nurse's Certificate.
- h. — Central Midwives Board Examination Part I.
- j. — Smoke Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health.
- † — Also acts as Assistant to the Mental Welfare Officer.

PART 2.

General and Comparative Statistics

VITAL STATISTICS—1960.

Area in Acres	17,760
Population (Census 1951)	61,093
Population (Registrar General Mid-year Estimate) ..	59,230
Density of population per acre (1951 Census)	3.4399
Number of houses on Rate Books in 1960	18,030
Number of Shops/Houses and Inns/Hotels	560
Average number of persons to each occupied house (1960)	3.20
Legitimate Live Births } Male 486 } Total 952 } Total Live Births .. 987	
Female 466 }	
Illegitimate Live Births } Male 22 } Total 35 }	
Female 13 }	
Percentage of Illegitimate Live Births	3.54
Live Birth Rate per thousand population	16.66
*Corrected Live Birth Rate per thousand population ..	16.66
Stillbirths : Male 15 } Total Stillbirths .. 28	
Female 13 }	
Still birth rate per thousand births	27.58
Total Births } Male 523 } Total Births, Live & Still 1,015	
Live & Still } Female 492 }	
Total Birth Rate per thousand population	17.14
*Corrected Total Birth Rate per thousand population ..	17.14
Deaths : Male 480 } Total Deaths 841	
Female 361 }	
Death Rate per thousand population	14.18
†Corrected Death Rate per thousand population	15.31
Total Infant Deaths	34
Infant Mortality Rate	34.45
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate	32.56
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate	85.71
Neonatal Mortality Rate	20.27
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate	19.25
Perinatal Mortality Rate	46.31
Maternal Deaths	2
Maternal Mortality Rate	1.97
T.B. Death Rate (rate per million population)	118.2
Malignant Neoplasms Death Rate per thousand population	2.397

* Registrar General's Comparability Factor of 1.00 for Births.

† Registrar General's Comparability Factor of 1.08 for Deaths.

POPULATION

The Registrar-General's estimated population for the County Borough for mid-year 1960 was 59,230 which is the same as the previous 2 years. This is the lowest estimate of population assigned to this County Borough during the present Century. The only accurate figure of population is, of course, the Census and in 1951 our official population was given as 61,093. Since this figure was published there has been a steady decline in the estimated population although during those eight years the births in the County Borough have exceeded the deaths. The following table comparing actual live births and deaths, shows the overall excess :

<i>Year</i>		<i>Live Births</i>		<i>Deaths</i>		<i>Excess of Births</i>
1951	..	992	..	913	..	79
1952	..	961	..	777	..	184
1953	..	959	..	849	..	110
1954	..	880	..	817	..	63
1955	..	857	..	857	..	—
1956	..	845	..	731	..	114
1957	..	985	..	803	..	182
1958	..	974	..	821	..	153
1959	..	988	..	781	..	207
1960	..	987	..	841	..	146
Total Excess of Births		..	..	..	..	1238

We have felt for a period of years that the estimated population of the County Borough of Merthyr Tydfil, as given by the Registrar General, falls very much short of what the population actually is. The Town Clerk, Borough Treasurer and myself have interviewed the Registrar General on two occasions in London but without success. The latest figures from the Secretary of the Executive Council show that there are approximately 59,930 registered on doctors' lists in the County Borough of Merthyr Tydfil. In addition there are National Service men who are not on the list plus university students. There are a number of people who are not registered on the doctors' lists and the Secretary of the Executive Council estimates the number to be in the region of 1,200 which brings our population well over 61,000.

The following table gives details of Census Population since 1801 :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Population</i>
1801	7,705	1891	58,080
1811	11,184	1901	69,228
1821	17,404	1911	80,990
1831	22,083	1921	82,760
1841	34,997	1931	71,108
1851	46,692	1939*	62,772
1861	50,461	1941	No Census
1871	51,891	1951	61,093
1881	48,857		

**National Registration population figure given in lieu of Census.*

BIRTHS.

In 1960, a total of 1015 births were registered of which 987 were live births. This represents a Total Birthrate for the County Borough of 17.14 per thousand population and a live Birth Rate of 16.66. The live Birth Rate for England and Wales was 17.1 per thousand population.

The number of births is made up as follows :

LEGITIMATE				ILLEGITIMATE				TOTALS	
Livebirths		Stillbirths		Livebirths		Stillbirths			
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Ml.	Female	Ml.	Female
486	466	14	11	22	13	1	2	523	492
952		25		35		3		1015	
977				38					

A comparison of England and Wales and Local Birthrates over the past ten years is shown in the following table :

Year	No. of Births	Rates per thousand population		Increase or decrease of Local Rate on National Rate
		County Boro. of Merthyr Tydfil	England and Wales	
1950	1057	17.4	15.8	+1.6
1951	992	16.4	15.5	+0.9
1952	961	15.9	15.3	+0.6
1953	959	16.04	15.5	+0.5
1954	880	14.74	15.2	—0.5
1955	857	14.31	15.0	—0.7
1956	845	14.20	15.6	—1.4
1957	985	16.61	16.1	+0.5
1958	974	16.43	16.4	
1959	988	16.66	16.5	+0.1
1960	987	16.66	17.1	—0.5
Aver. Annual Birthrate 1950 to 1960		15.94	15.8	+0.1

MARRIAGES

During 1960, 420 marriages were registered in the County Borough of Merthyr Tydfil, which is a Married Persons Rate of 14.2 per thousand population. The details of marriages in the County Borough during the past ten years and their comparison with the national figures are as follows :—

Year	Number of Marriages	Rates per thousand population	
		County Borough of Merthyr Tydfil	England and Wales
1950	486	16.0	16.4
1951	481	15.9	16.5
1952	491	16.3	15.9
1953	492	16.4	15.6
1954	475	15.9	15.4
1955	489	16.3	16.1
1956	497	16.7	15.8
1957	490	16.5	15.4
1958	488	16.5	15.1
1959	462	15.6	15.0
1960	420	14.2	15.0

DEATHS

During 1960, nine hundred and seventy one deaths were registered in the County Borough, but 208 of these deaths were of non-residents. In addition, 78 residents died outside the County Borough Area so that the total number of deaths of residents during the year was 841. The Death Rate per thousand population for 1960 was, therefore, 14.18 whilst the rate for England and Wales was 11.5.

The following table shows the number of deaths of Residents of the County Borough together with the Local and England and Wales Death Rates from 1950 :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Deaths</i>	<i>Rates per thousand Population</i>	
		<i>Merthyr Tydfil</i>	<i>England & Wales</i>
1950	941	15.8	11.6
1951	913	15.3	12.5
1952	777	13.1	11.3
1953	849	14.2	11.4
1954	817	13.7	11.3
1955	857	14.3	11.7
1956	731	12.29	11.7
1957	803	13.54	11.5
1958	821	13.84	11.7
1959	781	13.17	11.6
1960	841	14.18	11.5

The numbers and percentages of deaths occurring in the different age groups are :—

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Number of Deaths</i>			<i>Percentage</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Totals</i>	
Under 1 yr. ..	19	15	34	4.04
1-4 yrs. ..	—	1	1	0.12
5-14 yrs. ..	4	1	5	0.59
15-44 yrs. ..	28	19	47	5.69
45-64 yrs. ..	140	68	208	24.74
65-74 yrs. ..	148	91	239	28.31
Over 75 yrs.	141	166	307	36.51
All Ages ..	480	361	841	100.00

CAUSE OF DEATH		Total	Under 1	1—4	5—14	15—44	45—64	65—74	Over 75
Tuberculosis, Respiratory		5	—	—	—	1	1	2	1
Tuberculosis, Other		1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Syphilitic Disease		1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Malignant Neoplasms, Stomach		12	—	—	—	—	8	2	2
Malignant Neoplasms, Lung/Bronchus		34	—	—	—	1	18	12	3
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms		27	—	—	—	1	8	11	7
Leukaemia		1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Diabetes		2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System		62	—	—	—	2	15	20	25
Coronary Disease, Angina		80	—	—	—	5	32	31	12
Hypertension with Heart Disease		12	—	—	—	—	3	4	5
Other Heart Disease		60	—	—	—	2	8	19	31
Other Circulatory Disease		18	—	—	—	1	3	4	10
Pneumonia		12	3	—	—	—	2	3	4
Bronchitis		58	1	—	—	2	21	20	14
Other Diseases of Respiratory System		21	—	—	—	1	8	4	8
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum		8	—	—	—	—	1	6	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis		3	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
Hyperplasia of Prostrate		6	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
Congenital Malformations		3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases		38	13	—	1	3	5	4	12
Motor Vehicle Accidents		5	—	—	1	3	—	—	1
All other Accidents		7	1	—	1	3	2	—	—
Suicide		4	—	—	—	1	2	1	—
Homicide and War		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL — MALES		480	19	—	4	28	140	148	141

Causes of Death in Various Age Groups—Female : 1960

CAUSE OF DEATH	Total	Un. 1	1—4	5—14	15—44	45—64	65—74	Over 75
Tuberculosis, Respiratory ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasms, Stomach ..	11	—	—	—	—	2	5	4
Malignant Neoplasms, Uterus ..	10	—	—	—	—	7	3	—
Malignant Neoplasms, Lung/Bronchus ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Malignant Neoplasms, Breasts ..	18	—	—	—	3	6	4	5
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ..	29	—	—	—	1	9	12	7
Leukaemia ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Diabetes ..	5	—	—	—	—	1	2	2
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System ..	68	—	—	—	1	8	16	43
Coronary Disease, Angina ..	28	—	—	—	—	5	12	11
Hypertension with Heart Disease ..	25	—	—	—	1	5	5	14
Other Heart Disease ..	61	—	—	—	2	9	15	35
Other Circulatory Disease ..	24	—	—	—	—	3	4	17
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion..	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Influenza ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Pneumonia ..	8	2	—	—	1	1	1	3
Bronchitis ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
Other Respiratory Diseases ..	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Gastritis, Enteritis ..	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Congenital Malformations ..	5	2	1	—	1	1	—	—
Other Defined and ill-defined Diseases ..	29	8	—	—	3	4	4	10
All Other Accidents ..	14	1	—	1	—	3	3	6
Suicide ..	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
TOTALS — FEMALES ..	361	15	1	1	19	68	91	166

DEATHS OF RESIDENTS OCCURRING OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH.

During the year 1960, seventy-eight deaths outside the County Borough were assigned by the Registrar General. The following are particulars of where these deaths of residents occurred :—

<i>Place at which death occurred</i>	<i>Registration District</i>	<i>No. of deaths</i>
St. David's Hosp., Cardiff ..	Cardiff C.B.	15
Royal Infirmary, Cardiff ..	Cardiff C.B.	9
Sully Hospital	Barry U.D.	8
Fedw Hir Hosp., Aberdare ..	Aberdare U.D.	6
S. Wales Sanatorium, Bronllys	Hay R.D.	6
Aberdare Gen. Hospital ..	Aberdare U.D.	3
Radiotherapy Hosp., W'church	Cardiff R.D.	3
Llandough Hospital, Penarth	Penarth U.D.	2
Oldchurch Hospital	Romford U.D.	1
Mary St., Porthcawl	Porthcawl U.D.	1
Penyfaï Hosp., Aberkenfig ..	Penybont R.D.	1
Spencer Steelwrks, Llanwern ..	Magor & St. Mellons R.D.	1
Bridgend General Hospital ..	Bridgend U.D.	1
Glossop Tce. Maternity Hosp., Cardiff	Cardiff C.B.	1
Gelligaer Hospital	Gelligaer U.D.	1
Rhydlafar Hosp., Pentyrch ..	Cardiff R.D.	1
Graig Hosp., Pontypridd ..	Pontypridd U.D.	1
Royal Victoria Hospital, Boscombe	Bournemouth C.B.	1
Rookwood Hosp., Cardiff ..	Cardiff C.B.	1
Glanrhyd Hosp., Aberkenfig ..	Penybont R.D.	1
Llwynypia Hospital	Rhondda U.D.	1
Bryngolwg, Cwmbach	Aberdare U.D.	1
Capel-y-Ton, Tonyrefail ..	Llantrisant & Llantwit Fardre R.D.	1
Neville St., Cardiff	Cardiff C.B.	1
Royal Hamadryad Hospital, Cardiff	Cardiff C.B.	1
St. Pancras Hospital	St. Pancras U.D.	1
East Glam. Hospital, Church Village	Llantrisant & Llantwit Fardre R.D.	1
Talbot Rd., Talbot Green ..	Llantrisant & Llantwit Fardre R.D.	1
Holme Towers, Penarth ..	Penarth U.D.	1
Tyntyla Road, Ystrad ..	Rhondda U.D.	1
Wroughton Place, Ely	Cardiff C.B.	1
Derby City Hospital	Derby C.B.	1
Silverdale Road, Earley ..	Wokingham R.D.	1
Trefechan, Cefn Coed ..	Vaynor & Penderyn R.D.	1

TOTAL ..

78

FATAL ACCIDENTS, MOTOR ACCIDENTS, AND SUICIDES.

(a) *Fatal Accidents :*

Accidental drowning	1
Accidental inspiration of vomit	1
Acute Bacterial Endocarditis through infection of hand due to accidental injury	1
Death accelerated by accidental fall	9
Death from injuries received during course of employ- ment	3
Shock as a result of accidental burning	2
Carbon Monoxide poisoning as a result of accidental burning	1
Respiratory failure following operation	2
Death through taking an overdose of Soncryn tablets	1
Total Fatal Accidents	<hr/> 21 <hr/>

(b) *Motor Vehicle Accidents 5*

(c) *Suicides :*

Hanging whilst the balance of the mind was disturbed	1
Domestic coal-gas poisoning self-administered whilst the balance of the mind was disturbed	3
Death through cutting throat whilst the balance of the mind was disturbed	1
Narcotic poisoning self-administered whilst the balance of the mind was disturbed	1
Total Suicides	<hr/> 6 <hr/>

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS FROM VARIOUS CAUSES.

(i) Heart Disease :

Males	..	..	..	152
Females	..	..	..	114
Total	..	..		<u>266</u>

Heart disease embraces the following classification of Causes of Death :

Coronary Disease, Angina.
Hypertension with Heart Disease.
Other Heart Disease.

This group was the largest cause of death being responsible for 31.63% of all deaths in 1960 as compared with 30.47% in 1959. It also represents a Death Rate of 4,491 per million. Last year it was 4,014.

The deaths recorded in sex and age groups were as follows :

	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65-74	Over 75
Males ..	—	—	7	43	54	48
Females ..	—	—	3	19	32	60

(ii) Malignant Neoplasms :

Males	..	..	..	73
Females	..	..	..	69
Total	..	..		<u>142</u>

This group is sub-divided into the following classifications of Causes of Death :

Malignant Neoplasms, Stomach
Malignant Neoplasms, Lung Bronchus
Malignant Neoplasms, Breast
Malignant Neoplasms, Uterus
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms

Malignant Neoplasms were responsible for 16.88% of all deaths compared with 14.08% in 1959. It represents a Death Rate of 2,397 per million population. Last year it was 1,855.

	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65-74	Over 75
Males ..	—	—	2	34	25	12
Females ..	—	—	4	24	25	16

(iii) Tuberculosis (All Forms) :

Males	..	..	..	6
Females	..	..	..	1
Total				<hr/> 7

Tuberculosis was responsible for 0.83% of all deaths in 1960 as compared with 0.64% in 1959. The Death Rate was 118 per million population. In 1959 it was 84.

The deaths recorded in sex and age groups were as follows :

	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65-74	Over 75
Males	—	—	1	1	3	1
Females	—	—	1	—	—	—

(iv) Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System :

Males	..	..	..	62
Females	..	..	..	68
Total				<hr/> 130

Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System were responsible for 15.46% of all deaths as compared with 16.65% in 1959. The Death Rate was 2,195 per million population. In 1959 it was 2,190

The deaths recorded in sex and age groups were as follows :

	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65-74	Over 75
Males	—	—	2	15	20	25
Females	—	—	1	8	16	43

(v) Congenital Malformations :

Males	..	..	..	3
Females	..	..	..	4
Total				<hr/> 7

Congenital Malformations were responsible for 0.83% of all deaths and the death rate was 118 per million population.

(vi) Bronchitis :

Males	..	..	..	58
Females	..	..	..	7
Total				<hr/> 65

Bronchitis was responsible for 7.73% of all deaths compared with 6.15% in 1959. The Death Rate from Bronchitis was 1.097 per million population, and 809 in 1959.

The deaths recorded in sex and age groups were as follows :

	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65-74	Over 75
Males	1	—	2	21	20	14
Females	—	—	—	—	2	5

(vii) Pneumonia :

Males	..	..	..	12
Females	..	..	..	8

Total 20

Pneumonia was responsible for 2.37% of all deaths compared with 2.44% in 1959. The Pneumonia Death Rate was 337 per million population. It was 573 in 1959.

INFANT MORTALITY.

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Infant Deaths</i>	<i>Infant Death Rate</i>	
		<i>Merthyr Tydfil</i>	<i>England & Wales</i>
1949	51	47.09	32.4
1950	43	40.68	29.6
1951	42	42.30	29.7
1952	44	45.79	27.6
1953	42	43.79	26.8
1954	42	47.73	25.5
1955	25	29.17	24.9
1956	32	37.87	23.7
1957	37	37.55	23.1
1958	30	30.70	22.6
1959	39	39.45	22.2
1960	34	34.45	21.9

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

During 1960, two Maternal Deaths were recorded which means that the Maternal Death Rate was 1.97. The following table shows details of deaths due to or associated with Childbirth, Pregnancy and Abortion during the past ten years :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total No.</i>	<i>Puerperal Sepsis</i>	<i>From Other Causes</i>	<i>From Assoc- iated Causes</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 births</i>
1950	—	—	—	—	Nil.
1951	3	—	1	2	2.9
1952	1	—	1	—	0.99
1953	—	—	—	—	Nil.
1954	1	—	1	—	1.09
1955	1	—	1	—	1.13
1956	1	—	—	1	1.13
1957	—	—	—	—	Nil.
1958	1	—	—	1	0.98
1959	1	—	—	1	0.98
1960	2	—	—	2	1.97

EMPLOYMENT AND INDUSTRY.

The economic life of the County Borough of Merthyr Tydfil was from the Industrial Revolution until in the 1930's centred almost entirely around the production of coal, iron and steel. This was followed by a period of very grave depression in this area and considerable numbers of people had to migrate to other areas in search of a livelihood because there were no other light industries to replace the basic ones.

As a result of the Special Areas Act of 1934, several factories came into existence in this County Borough, and now we have such factories as Hoover's Washing Machines, Kayser-Bondor (Ladies underwear), Lines Bros. (Toys), I.C.I. (Chemicals, etc.) but still pride of place as the main employment of the County Borough, is Coalmining.

The following table, details of which have been compiled from statistics kindly supplied by the Managers of the Merthyr and Dowlais Employment Exchanges, gives an indication of the occupations and trades pursued by the inhabitants of the County Borough. The figures are based on the number of National Insurance Cards held at a specific time during the year, i.e. June 1960 of inhabitants classified according to the Ministry of Labour's Industrial Group System. Of course all these various types of trades and employments are not necessarily carried on within the County Borough Area as some people travel outside the area to work.

The table gives the approximate percentages of persons in each type of industry :—

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Coalmining	19
Metal & Elec. Manufacturing & Engineering	18
Textile Manufacturing & Precision Goods ..	10
Distributive Trades	9
Food Production and Printing, etc.	9
Banking, Finance, Local and Central Government	8
Public Utility, Transport and Communication Services	7
Professional Services	7
Building and Contracting	3
Motor Vehicle Building and Repair	3
Miscellaneous Services	'6
Agriculture and Forestry	1

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE.

National Insurance Act, 1946 : Industrial Analysis of Estimated Number
of National Insurance Cards held by Class I Insured Persons

(Employed and Unemployed)†

In June, 1960, for DOWLAIS Employment Exchange and Y.E.O. Area.

Order (1)	*Industrial Group (2)	Males aged 15 and over. (3)	Females aged 15 & over. (4)	Total Males & Females aged 15 and over (5)
I	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	3	—	3
II	Coalmining	30	—	30
III	Other Mining and Quarrying } Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	92	274	366
IV	Chemicals and Allied Trades ..	522	41	563
V	Sheets and Tinplates	—	—	—
VI	Other Metal Manufacture ..	586	37	623
VII	Engineering	246	173	419
VIII	Shipbuilding & Shiprepairing } Electrical Goods	—	—	—
IX	Vehicles	—	—	—
X	Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	47	11	58
XI	Textiles	237	232	469
XII	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	—	4	4
XIII	Clothing	48	466	514
XIV	Manufacture of Wood & Cork ..	—	—	—
XV	Paper and Printing	—	1	1
XVI	Other Manufacturing Industries	38	68	106
XVII	Building and Contracting ..	264	10	274
XVIII	Gas, Electricity and Water ..	52	—	52
XIX	Transport & Communication ..	155	18	173
XX	Distributive Trades	140	106	246
XXI	Insurance, Banking and Finance	4	—	4
XXII	National and Local Govern- ment Services†	23	28	51
XXIII	Professional Services	—	26	26
XXIV	Miscellaneous Services	10	32	42
	Ex-Servic Personnel on leave }			
	TOTALS	2496	1531	4027

Notes : *For details of Industrial Groups see Standard Industrial Classification 1948 (H.M.S.O.).

†These persons include those who were new entrants into insurance at 5th July, 1948 and the figures are therefore not comparable with years prior to 1948.

‡This figure does not include a large proportion of Civil Servants who pay their N.I. contributions directly.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE.

National Insurance Act, 1946 : Industrial Analysis of Estimated Number
of National Insurance Cards held by Class I Insured Persons
(Employed and Unemployed)†

In June 1960 for MERTHYR TYDFIL, TREHARRIS and MERTHYR VALE Employment Exchanges and Y.E.O. Areas.

<i>Order</i> (1)	<i>*Industrial Group</i> (2)	<i>Males aged 15 and over.</i> (3)	<i>Females aged 15 & over.</i> (4)	<i>Total Males & Females aged 15 and over</i> (5)
I	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	100	4	104
II	Mining, etc.	4069	51	4120
III	Food, Drink & Tobacco	257	289	546
IV	Chemicals, etc.	46	17	63
V	Metal Manufacturing	22	—	22
VI	Engineering & Elec. Goods	3557	1051	4608
VII	Shipbuilding, etc.	—	—	—
VIII	Vehicles	213	196	409
IX	Metal Goods	180	35	215
X	Textiles	2	8	10
XI	Leather, etc.	18	—	18
XII	Clothing and Footwear	3	4	7
XIII	Bricks, etc.	98	72	170
XIV	Timber, Furniture, etc.	29	5	34
XV	Paper, Printing	123	163	286
XVI	Other Manufact. Industries	274	299	573
XVII	Construction	1152	36	1188
XVIII	Gas, Electricity & Water	343	36	379
XIX	Transport, etc.	763	30	793
XX	Distributive	788	1015	1803
XXI	Insurance Banking & Finance	113	57	170
XXII	Professional Services, etc.	553	1314	1867
XXIII	Miscellaneous Services	562	354	916
XXIV	Public Administration	578	248	826
	Ex-Service Personnel	4	—	4
	GRAND TOTAL	13841	5284	19131

Notes : *For details of Industrial Groups see Standard Industrial Classification 1948)H.M.S.O.).

†These persons include those who were new entrants into insurance at 5th July, 1948 and the figures are therefore not comparable with years prior to 1948.

‡This figure does not include a large proportion of Civil Servants who pay their N.I. contributions directly.

PART 3.

Maternity and Child Welfare

LOCATION OF CLINICS.

There are five clinics in the County Borough area sited in such positions as to afford the greatest possible coverage of the area and easy accessibility for persons requiring to use them. The following are details of the individual clinics with a brief statement of the services they provide :—

i. **Dowlais Clinic, New Road, Dowlais.**

Serves the Dowlais and northern portion of the Penydarren Wards. Has weekly Ante-natal and Infant Welfare Clinics with occasional Specialist Clinics. Post-natal Clinics held as required.

ii. **The Hollies Clinic, Albert Street, Merthyr Tydfil.**

Has weekly Ante-natal and Infant Welfare Clinics and fortnightly Post-natal Clinics. Has facilities for Sunlight and Orthopaedic Treatment. Has daily Dental Clinics with Dentist in attendance and frequent Specialist Clinics. Serves the central area of the County Borough, that is, Town, Park and Cyfarthfa Wards and southern portion of Penydarren Ward.

iii. **Glantaf Clinic, Troedyrhiw.**

Has weekly Ante-natal and Infant Welfare Clinics with occasional Post-natal Clinics. Has facilities for Sunlight and Orthopaedic Treatment and Dental Clinics are held at least once weekly. Serves the areas of Pentrebach, Abercanaid and Troedyrhiw.

iv. **Canonbie Clinic, Aberfan.**

Has weekly Ante-natal and Infant Welfare Clinics with occasional Post-natal Clinics. Has facilities for Sunlight and Orthopaedic Treatment. Serves the areas of Aberfan, Merthyr Vale and Mount Pleasant.

v. **Treharris Clinic, Bethel Chapel Vestry, John Street, Treharris.**

Provides Ante-natal and Infant Welfare Clinics each Thursday and occasionally on Friday mornings. Serves Treharris Ward, that is Treharris, Edwardsville and Quakers' Yard.

Welfare Foods are sold at all the above Clinics on the days that the Infant Welfare Clinics are held. They are also available at certain other times during the week at these Clinics.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Ante-natal Clinics are held at least once per week at each Clinic in the County Borough area when the patients are seen by the Assistant Medical Officer in charge. The Health Visitors and Midwives for that particular area are also present. Periodic clinics are held by a Consultant Gynaecologist and Obstetrician when cases referred by the Assistant Medical Officers are seen. The following details show the attendances at the Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics during 1960.

Attendances at Ante-natal and Post-Natal Clinics, 1960.

	<i>No. of Clinics provided</i>	<i>No. of Medical Officer Sessions held per month</i>	<i>Number of women in attendance</i>		<i>Total No. of attend'ces during Year</i>
			<i>Total no. of women</i>	<i>New cases</i>	
Ante-natal	5	30	304	228	1634
Post-natal	1	1	58	53	77

The sub-joined table shows the number of blood specimens from Expectant Mothers which were taken by the Assistant Medical Officers at the Ante-Natal Clinics. A number of these patients were referred by their own General Practitioners or as in a very small number of cases, this Department arranged for the examination of specimens submitted by General Practitioners.

Ante-Natal Blood Specimens—1960.

<i>Examined for</i>	<i>Number</i>
Rh. Factor	241
Wassermann Reaction	232
G.C.F. and Kahn	232
Haemoglobin	236

Child Welfare Clinics with an Assistant Medical Officer in attendance are held at each of the Clinics in the County Borough once weekly and there is an average of twenty-one sessions per month in the area. The number of children under one year who first attended a Clinic in 1960 was 748 and the total number of children under five who attended was 1686. The following table enumerates the attendances according to age-group :

Attendances at Infant Welfare Clinics.

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>No. of attendances during year.</i>
Under 1 year	10033
1 year but under 2 years	1540
2 years but under 5 years	607
Total Attendances	12180

There are nine Health Visitors employed by the Local Health Authority and these nurses also carry out the duties of School Nurses for the Local Education Authority. There are no specialist Health Visitors, all being responsible for visits to Mothers and Children, attendance at various clinics, special investigations, visits to notified cases of Measles and Whooping Cough and Tuberculosis visiting. Details of these visits during 1960 are set out below :—

Visits by Health Visitors—1960.

<i>Type of Visits</i>	<i>Children under 5 yrs.</i>	<i>Expectant Mothers</i>	<i>Children aged</i>			<i>T.B. visits</i>	<i>Other visits</i>
			<i>Under 1 yr.</i>	<i>1-2 yrs.</i>	<i>2-5 yrs.</i>		
First Visits	1025	586	1025	—	—	—	—
Total Visits	12598	741	5350	2841	4407	103	1222

(Note : Other Visits include investigations of Home Help Applications, houses where Home Helps are working, Infectious Diseases Investigations, Stillbirth and Infant Death Inquiries, etc.)

The total number of Families or Households visited by the Health Visitors during 1960 in order to accomplish the investigations, routine visits, etc., appearing in the above table was 12,279.

Midwifery.

There are seven Midwives employed by the Local Health Authority under its Domiciliary Midwifery Scheme. These mid-

wives reside in various parts of the Borough in order to ensure an even distribution with regard to the population and maximum availability and efficiency. During 1960 they attended two hundred and twenty-nine domiciliary cases. Of these cases, sixteen were delivered when a doctor was present and the remaining two hundred and thirteen without a doctor present. It was necessary for the midwives to send to General Practitioners for Medical Aid under Section 14(1) of the Midwives Act 1951, in twenty seven cases. The midwives also attended three hundred and two cases on discharge from institution and before the fourteenth day. All midwives are trained to use gas and air apparatus and each has her own. One hundred and forty two cases were delivered with the administration of gas and air analgesia without a doctor being present and nine such cases when a doctor was present.

Each midwife is responsible for the area in which she resides. Relief is effected by midwives in adjoining areas taking over from each other for rest day and holiday periods. Midwives who have cars are available as reliefs in other districts when they are on "stand by" duty. The number of midwives employed does not permit a night relief midwife to be appointed specifically for that duty.

Care of Premature Infants.

The following table details the number of premature infants born in the County Borough Area during the year. As I have stated in previous reports, there is still no premature unit in this County Borough and consequently, the units at St. David's Hospital, Cardiff, Church Village, Newport and Neath have to be used.

Premature Births.

<i>Notified from</i>	<i>Number</i>	
	<i>Live</i>	<i>Still</i>
Hospital	65	12
Home	22	2
Private Nursing Home ..	Nil.	Nil.

PREMATURE BIRTHS 1960.

Weight at birth	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS										PREMATURE STILL-BIRTHS		
	Born in Hospital			Born at home and nursed entirely at home			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Survived 28 days	Born in hospital	Born at home	Born in nursing home
	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days				
(a) 3 lb. 4 oz. or less (1,500 gms. or less) ..	10	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	9	2	—
(b) Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz. (1,500-2,000 gms.) ..	12	—	8	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	2	—	—
(c) Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. (2,000-2,250 gms.) ..	16	1	15	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz. (2,250-2,500 gms.) ..	27	—	26	14	1	12	1	—	1	1	1	—	—
TOTALS ..	65	4	50	15	1	13	7	—	6	6	12	2	—

Nett Deaths from Stated Causes under One year—Age Distribution.

CAUSE OF DEATH		Under 1 week	Over 1 week and Under 1 month	Total under 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 6 months	6 months to 9 months	9 months to 12 months	Total Deaths under one year
ALL CAUSES	.. ..	19	2	21	2	7	3	1	34
Premature Birth	.. ..	12	2	14	—	—	—	—	14
Broncho-pneumonia	.. ..	1	—	1	1	4	—	—	6
Asphyxia Neonatorum	.. ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformation	.. ..	3	—	3	1	1	1	—	6
Accidental Death	.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Gastro Enteritis	.. ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Other Causes	.. ..	2	—	2	—	1	1	1	5
TOTAL	.. ..	19	2	21	2	7	3	1	34

INFANT MORTALITY—1960.

Nett Deaths under One year from Stated Causes—WARD DISTRIBUTION.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Dowlais Ward	Peny- darren Ward	Park Ward	Cyfath- fa Ward	Town Ward	Ply- month Ward	Merthyr Vale Ward	Tre- harris Ward	Total
All Causes	2	5	6	9	6	1	1	4	34
Premature Birth	1	2	2	4	4	—	1	—	14
Broncho Pneumonia	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	6
Asphyxia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Congenital Malformation	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	1	6
Accidental Death	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gastro Enteritis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Causes	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	5
TOTAL	2	5	6	9	6	1	1	4	34

ST. TYDFIL'S HOSPITAL AND GWAUNFARREN MATERNITY HOME

Eight hundred and seventy six cases entered St. Tydfil's Hospital and Gwaunfarren Maternity Home during the year for confinement, of whom 807 were mothers from the County Borough Area. Priority for admission was given to Primipara cases with obstetrical difficulties and secondly to cases where home conditions anticipated were not satisfactory.

St. Tydfil's Hospital :

Total number of Births	..	..	..	313
Total number of Stillbirths	..	..	..	18
Maternal Deaths	..	..	..	1

Gwaunfarren Maternity Home :

Total number of Births	..	..	..	537
Total number of Stillbirths	..	..	..	8
Number of Maternal Deaths	..	..	..	Nil.

The following are details of premature infants born in hospital during 1960 :

Total Live Premature Births	..	..	65
No. died within 24 hours	..	..	4
Number survived 28 days	..	..	50
Total Premature Stillbirths	..	..	12

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

There were no cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified during the year.

There were no deaths from Puerperal Pyrexia during the year.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

One case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified during the year.

DENTAL REPORT 1960.

There continues to be a drop in the number of mothers receiving dental treatment, due in part to the provision of alternative services, an improvement in the dental condition of the younger mothers, and also due to a certain apathy or reluctance to attend at the proper time as recommended by the staff. There are still some who look upon the service as an emergency service, and they discontinue attending after having had treatment for the relief of pain.

The improvement is reflected in the smaller number of full dentures fitted and there has been an increase in the number of partial dentures fitted.

There is an increase in the number of infants attending for treatment, and of parents of infants requesting advice.

There has been a relative increase in the number of fillings, which is quite satisfactory. On the whole, it is noticed that parents do use the service wisely, and appreciate the advice and treatment given. The early acquaintance of these infants with dentistry does help them to accept the service in later school life.

It is to be hoped that this steady increase will continue to be maintained.

DETAILS OF DENTAL TREATMENT—1960

DENTAL TREATMENT—CASES TREATED.

	<i>Examined</i>	<i>Needing Treatment</i>	<i>Treated</i>	<i>Made Dentally Fit</i>
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	83	82	76	58
Children Under Five ..	301	293	289	280

FORMS OF TREATMENT RECEIVED.

	<i>Extractions</i>	<i>Gen. Anaesthetics</i>	<i>Fillings</i>	<i>Scalings and Gum treatment</i>	<i>Silver Nitrate treatment</i>	<i>Radio-graphs</i>	<i>Dentures provided</i>	
							<i>Full Upper or Lower</i>	<i>Partial Upper or Lower</i>
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ..	167	78	20	59	2	—	9	15
Children under five ..	594	370	25	4	4	—	—	—

Welfare Foods.

On 28th June, 1954, the Local Authority took over responsibility for the distribution and sale of Welfare Foods within the County Borough from the Ministry of Food. A Welfare Foods Officer and one assistant were appointed and during 1960 the following foods were sold at the various Clinics throughout the Borough :—

National Dried Milk	..	..	19,303 tins
Cod Liver Oil	..	..	2,274 bottles
Vitamins A and D	..	..	1,412 packets
Orange Juice	..	..	18,965 bottles

Distribution takes place at the various Clinics at the following times :—

<i>Dowlais Clinic</i>	..	Tuesday Afternoon	
<i>Merthyr Clinic</i>	..	Wednesday	Morning and
		Thursday	Afternoon
		Saturday	Morning
<i>Troedyrhiw Clinic</i>	..	Monday Afternoon	
<i>Aberfan Clinic</i>	..	Monday	
		Tuesday	Morning
<i>Treharris Clinic</i>	..	Friday Morning & Afternoon.	

BOARDING-OUT OF CHILDREN.

The undermentioned particulars here are supplied by the Children's Officer :—

Children Boarded-out as on the 1st of September, 1960.

1. Merthyr children boarded-out in Merthyr	44
2. Children boarded-out in Merthyr by other Authorities	4
3. Children supervised under Child Life Protection provisions	—

Health Education.

The Local Health Authority possesses a pegboard display cabinet for exhibiting literature on various subjects issued by the Central Council for Health Education. Posters referring to current propaganda on health subjects are displayed in the waiting rooms of all clinics and Health Visitors encourage discussion by mothers of the various subjects. The Hollies Clinic has a large room with black-out facilities and a permanent cine-screen for the showing of 16 mm. sound films on relevant subjects.

Dr. Bodger has visited the various Senior Schools throughout the County Borough and a peg board display designed by the Central Council of Health Education has been placed in most of these schools with appropriate material on smoking and lung cancer. The B.B.C. Film on the subject has been shown to selected senior pupils and propaganda blotters have been given to all pupils.

PART 4.

The Incidence and Control of Infectious and Other Diseases

Infectious Diseases.

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED—1960

46

WARD	DISEASE		Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Measles	Erysipelas	Sonne Infection	Polionyelitis	Salmonella Infectious	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Gastro-Enteritis	Dysentery	Meningitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Puerperal Pyrexia	TOTAL
DOWLAIS	14	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	1	6	1	—	30
PENYDARREN	13	—	2	8	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	30
PARK	10	—	—	3	—	—	8	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	26
CYFARTHFA	13	1	—	—	—	—	11	—	1	1	—	—	1	10	—	—	38
TOWN	15	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	29
PLYMOUTH	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7	—	—	18
MERTHYR VALE		10	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	9	—	6	2	—	35
TREHARRIS	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	8
TOTAL	80	1	11	16	—	—	29	—	3	1	4	16	2	47	4	—	214

(Uncorrected Notification Totals stated).

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The following table gives the numbers of children in the various age groups who were immunised against Diphtheria up to the end of 1960.

<i>Age at 31st Dec., 1961 i.e. born in year.</i>	<i>Under 1 (1960)</i>	<i>1—4 (1956-59)</i>	<i>5—9 (1951-55)</i>	<i>10—14 (1946-50)</i>	<i>Under 15 Total</i>
Number of children whose last course of immunisation was completed during 1956-60	383	1684	3285	105	5457
Number of children whose last course was completed in 1955 or earlier	—	—	2199	3412	5611
Estimated mid-year child population	950	3650	9100		13700
Immunity Index (i.e. number of children per 100 actively immunised)	40.3	46.1	37.3		39.8

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of cases of Diphtheria notified	..	One
Number of deaths .. .. .	..	Nil.
Death Rate .. .. .	..	Nil.

During the year 1960, one notification of Diphtheria was received, but was not confirmed as Diphtheria.

No deaths occurred during 1960.

SCARLET FEVER.

Number of cases for the year 1960	..	80
Number of deaths .. .. .	..	Nil.

Of the 80 notified, 5 were removed to hospital, and the remainder were nursed at home. The disease continues to be mild in type.

MEASLES.

Number of Cases for the year 1960	..	16
Number of Deaths .. .. .	..	Nil.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

There were no cases of Poliomyelitis notified during the year.

GASTRITIS, DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS

There were three deaths from Diarrhoea, Gastritis and Enteritis during the year. Four cases of gastro-enteritis were notified.

CHICKEN POX.

Chickenpox was not notifiable during the year, and we have no knowledge of the number of cases that occurred.

SMALL-POX.

No case of Small Pox was notified during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

In 1960, six deaths—five males and one female—occurred from Pulmonary and one from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. This represents a Death Rate of 118.2 per million population, slightly greater than the National rate of 70.0 per million population. During the past decade there has been a spectacular decrease in the T.B. Death Rate in Merthyr, but even so, it has continued to compare unfavourably with the rate of England and Wales. One male death occurred in each of the 15-44, 45-64 and over 75 age groups and two in the 65-74 Group, as was the male non-respiratory death. The female death was in the 15-44 years group.

The Health Visitors of the Local Authority also carry out the duties of Tuberculosis Visitors and during 1960 they made one hundred and three visits to T.B. Patients at their own homes. The Health Visitors attend periodically at the Chest Clinic in order to acquaint themselves with the latest techniques in the nursing and treatment of tubercular cases. Much valuable co-operating is afforded by these attendances and the nurses are able to discuss specific cases with the Chest Physician's Medical and Nursing Staff. The District Nurses also participate in the treatment of T.B. patients at home who are either awaiting admission to Sanatoria or have been discharged therefrom. During the year, the District Nurses attended fifteen cases and, in order to carry out the treatments, paid one thousand, one hundred and fifty-four visits.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Total number of Notifications :

Pulmonary	..	..	..	..	..	43
Non-Pulmonary	..	..	..	..	..	5

Notification Rates (Per Thousand Population) :

Pulmonary	..	..	..	..	..	0.72
Non-Pulmonary	..	..	..	..	..	0.08

DEATHS.

Total number of Deaths	..	..	..	..	7
Pulmonary :	Males	..	..	..	5
	Females	..	..	..	1
Non-Pulmonary :	Males	..	..	..	1
	Females	..	..	..	—

Death Rate (per million population) :

Pulmonary :	Males	..	..	..	84.4
	Females	..	..	..	16.9
Non-Pulmonary :	Males	..	..	..	16.9
	Females	..	..	..	Nil.
Total Death Rate (all forms)	..	..	..	..	118.2

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS 1952.

50

PRIMARY TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS 1960

<i>Age Periods</i>	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and Over	<i>Total</i>
Respiratory Males ..	—	4	2	3	2	2	6	3	2	24
Respiratory Females	—	1	3	5	5	1	2	1	1	19
Non-Respiratory Males ..	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3
Non-Respiratory Females ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
TOTALS ..	—	5	6	9	9	3	8	5	3	48

The age distribution of deaths from tuberculosis is given in the following table :

Age Periods	Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	—	—	—	—
1—4	—	—	—	—
5—14	—	—	—	—
15—44	1	1	—	—
45—64	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards	3	—	1	—
Totals	5	1	1	—
7				

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

No child in the age-group 5—15 years was notified as suffering from pulmonary or other tuberculosis during the year.

However, two cases (both male prefects aged 17 to 18 years respectively) were found, one in each of two different Grammar Schools to have pulmonary tuberculosis. Special mention is made of this, in view of the hazard involved. The action taken is described in the following Report, which was submitted by Dr. N. J. Bodger to the Special Services Committee in July.

Special Tuberculin Testing.

By the Christmas term of 1960, plans had been drawn up to tuberculin test annually every schoolchild. In this way, hypersensitivity or increased sensitivity to tuberculinoprotein can be ascertained and radiological and social investigations carried out.

The consent cards for circularising, have been designed so that the parental signature gives permission for :

- (1) Heaf Testing annually.
- (2) Chest X-ray if thought necessary by the school medical officer.
- (3) B.C.G. vaccination at 13 years of age.

It is intended that this work commences in early 1961.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE—SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS INTO CONTACTS OF TUBERCULOSIS IN TWO GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

1. Introduction.

Prominent among the activities of the School Medical Service during the first half of 1960 was the large scale investigation of two Grammar Schools in the County Borough following the discovery of a case of Tuberculosis in each.

Early in February, 1960, following a routine medical examination for college entrance, an eighteen-year-old male pupil of Quakers' Yard Grammar School was found to be suffering from active open pulmonary tuberculosis and was admitted to hospital. Being a prefect his movements were necessarily widespread and theoretically brought him into contact with all members of the teaching staff and all other pupils, so that every individual could be regarded as having been at some risk. A similar situation arose in April at Cyfarthfa Grammar School once again in a boy submitted for College Entrance Medical Examination.

Tuberculin Testing of all schoolchildren for whom parental consent had been given, was carried out and the appropriate steps, reviewed below, were taken as indicated by the results of testing.

2. Theory of Tuberculin Testing and B.C.G. Vaccination :

If the harmless extract of the tuberculosis germ (Tuberculin) is introduced into the skin, either nothing at all happens or an inflammatory reaction develops, lasting a week or more. The latter reaction in a person is taken to indicate either :—

- (a) that the person has encountered the disease at sometime or other, but is himself not suffering from it ;

or

- (b) that the person is actually suffering from the disease.

These are distinguishable by the severity of the reaction to tuberculin. The method of testing in use here at the present time, is that devised by Professor Frederick Heaf, recently David Davies Professor of Tuberculosis, Welsh National School of Medicine. This is a painless technique in which six sharp projections from a Heaf 'Gun' penetrate the skin to a fixed depth of 2 mms. through a drop of tuberculin placed on the sterilized fore-arm, the reaction being noted seven days later.

In the Heaf Test, four grades of positive reactions are recognised, and it is arbitrarily accepted that grades 1 and 2 correspond to (a) above and that grades 3 and 4 may indicate either (b) or

more commonly, simply an exceptional individual sensitivity to tuberculin. In view of this it is recommended that should a grade 3 or 4 reaction occur chest X-ray is advisable.

At the other end of the scale is the negative reaction, which points clearly to an absence of intimate contact with the disease. It is well known that in most infections, such as measles or chicken-pox, the illness, however mild, usually protects against a further attack. This is, at least, the basis of all vaccination procedures, for in place of the active disease, the killed (or modified) germ is used, e.g., as in whooping cough or poliomyelitis vaccination. The tuberculosis vaccine is B.C.G. (Bacille Calmette-Guerin) which is an altered type of bovine T.B. germ and is harmless. When given, it converts a tuberculin negative person to tuberculin positive, as would be anticipated and is to date, the most effective known method of bestowing any degree of active immunity upon a susceptible person. As tuberculin conversion is to some extent a measure of active immunity, non-reacting young persons are vaccinated. The technique involves the introduction of 0.05 ml. of the reconstituted freeze-dried vaccine into the skin at two sites into the left arm just below the shoulder. The local reaction is simply scabbing at the injection sites which is soon followed by the formation of two small scars, as in vaccination against smallpox.

3. Procedures Adopted.

From the theory of tuberculin testing and B.C.G. vaccination already described, it is seen that certain guiding principles emerge which may be adopted in the investigation of any school population, when it is required to determine the actual source of the disease and to ascertain those most vulnerable.

The procedures were :—

- (1) A circular letter to all parents, explaining the finding of a case of pulmonary tuberculosis in the school and the desirability of adequate investigation.
- (2) Tuberculin skin-testing of all those pupils for whom permission was obtained.
- (3) Classification of skin reactions according to the Heaf Grades.
- (4) B.C.G. vaccination of negative reactors.
- (5) Full-size chest X-ray at the Chest Clinic of all Grades 3 and 4 reactors.
- (6) Follow-up investigation of suspicious cases by the Chest Physician and treatment when required.
- (7) Explanatory talk to the teaching staff regarding the desirability of chest X-ray. (The skin-testing of adults is of no value here).

- (8) Environmental investigation of appropriate cases by the Health Visitors.

It must be emphasised that the procedures outlined above have only become possible as a result of the marked change in the pattern of tuberculosis today. This pin-pointing of active sources of tuberculous disease was, as recently as ten years ago, quite impossible simply because so many persons were tuberculin positive at an early age due to the large amount of the disease in the community.

4. Results at Quakers' Yard Grammar School.

Out of a school population of 790, consent was given for skin-testing (and vaccination where necessary) for 678 pupils, which is an acceptance of 85.82%. Of these, 418 (61.62%) were negative and all but 2 who left school during the scheme were vaccinated. The positive gradings are as shown in Table I.

TABLE I.—Analysis of Positive Reactors.
Quakers' Yard Grammar School.

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
+	120	17.69
++	81	11.94
<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> ++++ } +++++ } </div>	59	8.70

(At this stage, it should be pointed out that under the official B.C.G. Scheme, 59 pupils were vaccinated in 1959. They were originally negative and would possibly have remained so had not vaccination been done. Correcting for this hypothetical figure the negative rate is 70.35% instead of the recorded 61.62%).

All the strongly reacting pupils (59 in number) underwent chest X-ray. Unfortunately, only approximately fifty per cent. of the teaching staff considered it expedient to submit themselves to X-ray examination. In order to reduce to a minimum any interference to the daily routine of the school, the chest X-raying was carried out in three separate sessions and a minibus of the Omnibus Department, together with two cars belonging to members of the Public Health Staff, were used to ferry pupils and teaching staff from the school to the Chest Clinic and back.

The outcome of the investigation at this school was the discovery of a case of unsuspected virus pneumonia in a member of the teaching staff and two pupils were found to be suffering from

active but early pulmonary tuberculosis. It is interesting to learn that one of the two cases was so early that the first X-ray diagnosis was doubtful but after admission to hospital for investigation a very early lesion was discovered by an advanced modern radiological technique.

5. Results at Cyfarthfa Grammar School.

Skin-testing and B.C.G. Vaccination were carried out during May and June at this School. Out of a school population of 675 the parents of 593 pupils gave consent, which is an acceptance rate of 88.36%. 423, (71.32%) of these were found to be negative and vaccinated, whilst a further 17 were not in school for either the first or second part of the skin-testing so they were re-tested during the summer holidays at the school clinic. As in Quakers' Yard Grammar School, the negative rate should be corrected by taking into consideration those who were vaccinated under the 1959 scheme and who number 27. This increases the negative rate from 74.49% to 78.88%. The positive gradings are shown in Table II :—

**TABLE II — Analysis of Positive Reactors
Cyfarthfa Grammar School.**

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
+	65	10.91
++	28	4.73
+++ } ++++ }	60	9.97

Owing to the Summer holidays and leave arrangements at the Chest Clinic, 16 out of the 60 pupils for X-raying were not sent for until the middle of August. Again only about fifty per cent. of the Staff decided to be X-rayed and they were predominantly men. No case of active Tuberculosis amongst the staff or the 46 pupils who were X-rayed has been reported by the Chest Physician.

6. Conclusion.

This scheme at both schools has meant the expenditure of considerable time on the part of the Medical and Nursing Staff and of much administrative effort. The result has been :—

1. The protection of over 800 pupils.
2. The early finding and expeditious treatment of two tuberculous pupils, whose chances of complete recovery are excellent.

3. The avoidance of wholesale chest X-raying of the entire schools populations, with the consequent minimising of radiation hazard and expenditure in time, effort and money which mass X-raying would have involved.

These results have more than justified the effort entailed.

I should like to thank the Headmasters of the two Schools, Mr. David Howells and Mr. Lloyd Williams for their ready co-operation and assistance. The imposition of a medical team upon the schools during the term leading to the G.C.E. Examinations and even during the examinations themselves was accepted graciously and with understanding. I should also like to thank those members of the teaching staff who were involved in assisting the vaccination team during the schemes, and congratulate the pupils on the intelligent manner in which they entered into the spirit of the investigation, understanding its implications, and for the cheerful manner in which they endured the administration of a small but not altogether painless injection of a vaccine known as B.C.G. I should also like to thank Drs. Aslett and Erin for their co-operation in the X-raying of the children concerned.

B.C.G. VACCINATION

During 1960, the annual routine Tuberculin Skin-testing and B.C.G. Vaccination was carried out in accordance with the Ministry's scheme and four hundred and fifty-two school children in the thirteen year age-group and above for whom consent was obtained were skin-tested. Out of these, three hundred and sixty-six were found to be negative and were given B.C.G. Vaccination. The following table shows the numbers and types of reactors at the various schools visited :—

<i>School</i>	<i>Number Tested</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Positive (Heaf Grades)</i>			
			+	++	+++	++++
Georgetown	33	29	1	1	2	—
Pantglas ..	67	54	4	3	6	—
Troedyrhiw ..	26	17	4	1	3	1
Treharris ..	47	40	1	2	4	—
Merthyr R.C.	13	10	2	—	1	—
Queen's Rd.	44	37	2	1	3	1
Dowlais Cen.	72	60	7	1	4	—
Gellifaelog ..	63	54	5	—	2	2
Dowlais R.C.	35	27	3	2	3	—
County G.S.	52	38	6	5	1	2
			35	16	29	6
TOTAL ..	452	366	86			

By these figures the Tuberculin Positive Rate among thirteen year old children is found to be 19%. It should be pointed out that if overall figures are taken which include the special contact scheme in the grammar schools described above, the Tuberculin Positive Rate is 29% because many of these children have already received B.C.G. and this figure is to be anticipated.

COLOUR VISION SCREENING.

The inclusion of colour vision testing in the school medical inspection, was introduced in the Christmas term of 1960, so that school leavers of Secondary Modern and Grammar Schools were screened. In view of the small number of girls who possess a colour vision defect, boys only were thus examined.

Testing was done by use of the Ishihara Colour Vision Testing Plates and only those possessing an obvious defect, e.g., 9 correct answers or so out of 15, were informed of the adverse result. Error in reading one or two plates was ignored.

The findings were average in that between 7—8% of those examined were found to be defective and the defect in all cases was of the red—green type.

An Edridge—Green Colour Perception Lamp has been purchased. It will be of value in measuring the severity and confirming the type of defect, after screening by the Ishihara method, thereby enabling sound advice to be given with regard to future employment.

It was found that over half of those told of their defect were quite unaware of it, while the others had either suspected it or knew of it, following entrance medical examinations of one sort or another. One boy in particular was quite unaware of it, had made up his mind to enter the R.A.F. as an electrical engineer and was quite taken aback at the information. There would therefore seem to be a case in favour of screening for colour defects at an earlier age and giving friendly advice.

DEFECTIVE HEARING.

Plans directed towards the ascertainment of defective hearing in school and pre-school children, were well under way by mid 1960. Two School Medical Officers and two health visitor/school nurses in turn, had undergone the course at the Department of Education of the Deaf at Manchester University, and equipment considered essential for screening purposes was purchased, including an Amplivox Pure-tone Audiometer, Model 70. A sound-proof clinic was designed and approved and was completed early in 1961. In addition, it should be pointed out that we enjoy the full co-operation of our E.N.T. Surgeon.

In the Christmas term 1960, a small Pilot Audiometric Survey of school-entrants was decided on and carried out at three schools, in which 67 children were tested. These schools were chosen as being the most suitable in the Borough, having a room available with minimal background noise, ranging from 20—30 decibels, as measured by a Sound Level Indicator, Type 1408 (Dawc). Of these 67 children, 10 were retested under more suitable conditions at the School Clinic and of these, 3 were referred to the E.N.T. Surgeon. It is significant to note that these 3 children (who were not school entrants, being in fact 7 years of age) were sent for testing by the schoolteachers, as they had suspected a hearing defect and had suitably placed them in class.

The testing was carried out jointly by two school medical officers and with the limited time available, it was necessary to spread out the work over five weeks in one or two hour sessions. It is unquestionably time-consuming and exacting work. Much useful first-hand practical experience was gained in this pilot study, which also served to outline clearly the main features of a screening programme.

It was decided as a result, that the initial policy to be followed should be :—

- (a) Ascertainment of all babies if possible, in the Infant Welfare Clinics, or at very least, those in an 'at risk' category.
- (b) Retesting of those 'at risk' on school entrance, rather than sweep-frequency schemes.
- (c) Audiometric testing after clinical examination of school children of any age, referred to the Clinic by the school doctor, family doctor, school nurse, teacher or parent.

Special consideration must be given to those children with chronic middle ear disease. Even though this condition is much less frequently encountered nowadays, it still occurs. The intermittent character of the deafness in such cases can be missed, so that repeated testing of this 'at risk' group is worthwhile. The introduction of a 'chronic otitis media' Register has much to commend it.

At the present time the number of children of school age who have a hearing defect sufficient to require attendance at a Special School, are as follows :—

Llandrindod Wells Schools for the Deaf . . . 2

Two children were issued with hearing aids during 1960 making a total of 15 children of whom the Authority has records and are classified as partially deaf. A further six children in this category are suitably placed in their classrooms.

ERYSIPELAS.

Number of Notifications received during the year	Nil.
Number of Deaths	Nil.

No notifications of persons suffering from Erysipelas were received during the year, six less than the previous year.

BRONCHITIS.

Number of Deaths	65
Bronchitis Death Rate (Per Million Population)	1097

Forty-one of the deaths occurred amongst persons aged 65 years and over, twenty-one in the 45-64 years age group, two in the 15-44 years age group and one under one year. Of these, 58 were males and 7 were females.

WHOOPIG - COUGH.

Number of deaths from Whooping Cough ..	Nil.
Number of cases notified to the Department and visited by Health Visitors	11
Whooping Cough Death Rate	Nil.

PNEUMONIA.

Number of Notifications received during the year	Nil.
Number of Deaths from Pneumonia (all forms)	20
Pneumonia Death Rate (per Million Population)	337

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The facilities for diagnosis and treatment for the above conditions were transferred from Mardy Hospital to St. Tydfil's Hospital during 1960.

The Clinics are available at 3.30 p.m. for females on Tuesdays and for males on Thursdays at 5 p.m.

During the year 13 males and 1 female attended the clinic. The number of cases in which treatment was found not to be necessary was 10 males and 2 females.
The number of attendances :—

- (a) For individual attention of the Medical Officer was :
112 males and 10 females.
- (b) For intermediate treatment, e.g., dressings, etc. was :

Attendances at V.D. Clinic 1939—1960

<i>Year</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1938	6018	1321	7339
1939	5802	995	6797
1940	4129	1070	5199
1941	2346	1459	3805
1942	2234	1851	4085
1943	1946	1699	3645
1944	2744	1110	3844
1945	2446	1430	3876
1946	2809	969	3378
1947	1406	681	2087
1948	1458	905	2363
1949	484	291	775
1950	671	306	977
1951	276	228	508
1952	203	67	270
1953	218	103	321
1954	177	133	310
1955	163	240	403
1956	81	211	292
1957	75	196	271
1958	132	85	217
1959	139	66	205
1960	112	10	122

Syphilitic Diseases.

Number of Deaths One

LABORATORY INVESTIGATIONS.

The number of specimens submitted during the year were as follows :—

PATHOLOGICAL SPECIMENS :

Ear, Nose and Throat Swabs	..	..	..	15
Faeces	..	..	..	120
C.S. Fluid	..	..	..	—
Urine	..	..	..	5
Blood	..	..	..	5
Sputum	..	..	..	—

These figures do not, however, include the number of specimens of blood taken at the Ante-Natal Clinics for Rh. Factor and Wassermann Reaction. These are reported under the heading “Maternity and Child Welfare” in Section Four of this Report.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.

In March, 1956, registration for Poliomyelitis Vaccination was offered to all schoolchildren born from 1947 to 1952 inclusive. The parents or guardians of 2,767 children consented and 285 of these were given the complete course of two injections in 1956. The campaign was extended in 1957 to include children between 1943 and 1946 inclusive and a further 1,549 children were registered in this group. Late in 1958 the offer of Vaccination was further extended to young persons born after 1st January, 1933.

Up to 1959, a total of 9,208 children of all age groups completed the course of vaccination and on 31st December, 1959, there were, in addition, 313 children who had received the first injection only. Up to 31st December, 1959, 7,580 had received a third injection.

In 1960 the number of children who received two injections was increased to 9,652 which represents approximately 70% of the under sixteen population. The total number of persons of all eligible groups who had received a booster dose by 31st December, 1960, was 11,631. A large percentage were in the under sixteen group.

Supplies of vaccine from British manufacturers were received at approximately monthly intervals during the year and vaccination was continued throughout the Summer months.

SMALL POX VACCINATION.

During the latter part of 1960, monthly Smallpox vaccination Sessions were commenced at all Infant Welfare Clinics in the County Borough. Whilst the age at which infants are vaccinated varies considerably, we are encouraging mothers to have their children done during the "gap" between the last Diphtheria/Pertuesus/Tetanus and the first Poliomyelitis Vaccinations. The scheme has met with considerable success and although the increase is not reflected in the figures for 1960 because of the late start, there should be a marked improvement in the 1961 figures.

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Primary Vaccination</i>	<i>Revaccination</i>
Under 1 year ..	71	1
1 year ..	31	2
2—4 ..	43	4
5—14 ..	10	6
15 and over ..	20	32
TOTAL ..	181	45

HOME NURSING.

The nurses operating this service continue to be very hard worked, although a much greater degree of co-operation seems apparent with the General Practitioners. I am sure the Doctors are fully aware of the amount of work that the District Nurses have to cope with and except in a very few isolated cases, they have gone to some length to relieve the Nurses if it is at all possible to do so. The table below gives details of the numbers of cases attended and visits paid by the District Nurses during the year.

Home Nursing Visits and Cases.

	<i>Medi- cal.</i>	<i>Surg- ical.</i>	<i>Infect. Diseases.</i>	<i>T.B.</i>	<i>Maternal Compl'ns.</i>	<i>Other Cases</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cases							
Atten.	962	322	1	15	26	263	1589
Visits							
Paid	34997	12974	4	1154	234	1390	50753

The next table gives a further analysis of the cases and visits set out in the previous table. Details regarding children under 5 years and patients over 65 years and also those who had more twenty-four visits in the year are as follows :—

Home Nursing—Special Classes of Patient.

	<i>Patients who at time of first visit were :</i>		<i>Patients who had more than twenty- four visits during year.</i>
	<i>Under 5 yrs</i>	<i>Over 65yrs</i>	
Cases attended . .	52	593	531
Visits paid . .	423	14816	20419

—:0:—

HOME - HELPS.

During the year, sixty-one home helps were employed on a part-time basis and they provided help in one hundred and twenty-two cases. The cases where help was provided came in the category—Chronic Sick, including Aged and Infirm, except for one T.B. case.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF EMPLOYEES, STUDENTS, TEACHERS, ETC.

The following are details of medical examinations which were carried out by the Medical Officer of Health and Assistant Medical Officers during the year :—

College Students and Teaching Appointments	100
Omnibus Department	195
Penoyre Staff	1
Fire Brigade	3
Town Hall & Education Dept. Candidates ..	98
Public Works Employees	211
Police Candidates	1
Health	6
Architect's Dept.	98
Others	24
TOTAL	737

Of the above, 289 also received an X-Ray examination.

Four hundred and thirty-three of those in the Omnibus, Town Hall, Education, Public Works, Architect's and Library Departments were examined for fitness to return to work after illness.

CHIROPODY SERVICES.

In 1960, the Local Health Authority approved a scheme for Chiropody Services in the County Borough and at the end of the year a room designed for this purpose was under construction as a part of the extension to the Hollies Clinic. It is hoped to have the part-time services of two chiropodists and the service will be offered to the following categories :—

1. The aged.
2. Physically Handicapped persons.
3. Expectant Mothers and Schoolchildren.

One female Chiropodist is employed on a sessional basis at present in order to give treatment to aged persons in Local Authority Homes.

Liaison arrangements exist between the Local Health Authority, the Hospital Management Committee and the General Practitioners. This is particularly so in the admission of aged persons into hospital and the admission and discharge of Expectant Mothers to and from Maternity Hospitals. All children before and of school age receiving treatment in hospitals or out-patients Departments of the Management Committee are notified to the Local Health Authority and details of each case are sent for the information of the Assistant Medical Officers. Where necessary District Nurses attend children at home for extended treatment after discharge and follow-up examinations are carried out at the Infant Welfare or School Medical Clinics if required. A reciprocal arrangement exists should the Medical Officers wish to inform a General Practitioner of the condition of a child patient discovered at an Infant Welfare or School Medical Clinic.

PART 5.

Welfare, Mental Health, Ambulance
and other Allied Services

ANALYSIS OF PATIENTS TRANSPORTED DURING THE YEAR 1960

67

		Removed to :																																				
Removed From :		St. Tydfil's Hospital	General Hospital	Mardy Isolation Hospital	Sandbrook House Hospital	Gwaunfarren Hospital	Cardiff Royal Infirmary	Llandough Hospital	East Glamorgan Hospital	Prince of Wales Hospital	Glanely Hospital	Whitchurch Hospital	Sully Hospital	T.B. Clinic	Ministry of Pensions, Cardiff	Pontsarn Sanatorium	Hollies Clinic	St. Winifred's Hospital	Morrison Hospital	Bridgend Hospital	Home	Fedw Hir Hospital	St. David's Cardiff	St. Lawrence's, Chepstow	Glossop Terrace, Cardiff	Talgarth Sanatorium	Talygarn Hospital	Caerphilly	Crossways	Royal Gwent Hospital	Rookwood Hospital	Mountain Ash Hospital	Aberdare General Hospital	Other Hospitals, etc.	Ebbw Vale Hospital	Royal Hamadryad Hospital	Tredegar Hospital	TOTALS
Home ...	7646	1066	165		359	605	49	88	166	1	29	68	171	63			1	2	5	87	12	3	113	6	13	31	10	13	6		8	11	120	33		1	10952	
St. Tydfil's Hospital ...		194	236		4	35		1	15	1	6	6	9	2					3	13	7928	27	17	19					3		1	15	12		2	8549		
General Hospital ...	184		125	1	3	23		1	3	1	2	7	3						2	2	1110		1							1	3	2	1			1473		
Mardy Isolation Hospital...	58	54				2			3			9	154							1	146				6											435		
Sandbrook Hospital ...		1																			60		5												1			
Gwaunfarren Mat. Home ...	22	7							2					7																						103		
Cardiff Royal Infirmary ...	22	7	3																	638																670		
Llandough Hospital ...																				47																47		
Church Village ...																				88																88		
Prince of Wales Hospital ...	4	1			2															76																83		
Glanely Hospital ...																				1																1		
Whitchurch Hospital ...	4	2																		37																43		
Sully Hospital ...	5	4																		54																63		
T.B. Clinic ...	11	3	155		6															172																347		
Pontsarn Sanatorium ...																																					2	
Hollies Clinic ...																				2																	6	
Fedw Hir Hospital ...	2																			4																	107	
St. David's ...	1	1																		105																	239	
Other Hospitals & Clinics ...	7	3	2																	227																	243	
Factories ...	189	1				3														50																	169	
Other Accidents ...	142	5				1														20							1											
TOTALS ...	8297	1349	686	1	374	669	49	90	189	3	37	90	344	65			1	2	10	103	10777	30	136	25	13	37	10	14	6	3	9	12	140	46		3	123621	

Total Number of Journeys, 7470

Patients Carried 23,621

Mileage, 121,620

AMBULANCE SERVICES.

The Ambulance Service is centralized at the Market Hall, Merthyr Tydfil and is under the direct control of the Medical Officer of Health, to whom an Ambulance Officer located at the Market Hall is responsible for the running and efficiency of the service. The remarks I made last year regarding the number of ambulances engaged upon conveying patients to various Out-Patients Departments in Cardiff still hold. However, Out-Patients Departments are now in operation at St. Tydfil's Hospital, and this has some effect upon the distances that patients are carried to such Departments. Appeals have been made to the General Practitioners to give sufficient notice so that all the patients can be put on one Ambulance instead of having say, three ambulances going at half-hourly intervals to Cardiff each carrying only one patient. These appeals, I feel sure, have not gone unheeded but still a great amount of running time is wasted by ambulances having to wait one or two hours at Cardiff until the patients are seen. This, of course, is common to most Authorities who send patients some distance to Treatment and Consultation Centres. As I said last year, I would not expect preferential treatment for Merthyr patients so that they may be seen immediately on arrival and waiting time is thus minimal, but the fact remains that this system causes an unavoidable wastage of running-time and man hours. The following table shows a comparison of the Journeys, Patients carried and Mileage for the years 1950 to 1960.

**Ambulance Service ; Mileage ; Patients ;
Journeys, 1950-1960.**

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Total number of journeys.</i>		<i>Number of Patients carried.</i>		<i>Total mileage covered.</i>	
1950	..	5926	..	10044	..	91831
1951	..	5853	..	12541	..	91835
1952	..	6359	..	14899	..	99419
1953	..	6582	..	16694	..	104548
1954	..	6924	..	18001	..	109527
1955	..	7407	..	24490	..	119882
1956	..	7602	..	25207	..	117699
1957	..	7509	..	24681	..	121587
1958	..	7490	..	24740	..	120543
1959	..	7659	..	23841	..	127814
1960	..	7470	..	23621	..	121620

Next, details of the patients per journey for the years 1950 to 1960 are given. I have not included the year 1949 because I feel that that year was not a typical one, the service having just started and not got into its stride. Its inclusion in the table would

falsely exaggerate the trend in the Patients per journey factor. The average number of patients per journey has been maintained above three being an increase of .05 over 1959.

I also feel that it helps to substantiate my remarks that the co-operation and consideration of the General Practitioners is much greater.

Patients Carried per Journey, 1950-1960.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Patients per Journey.</i>	
1950	..	1.697
1951	..	2.143
1952	..	2.343
1953	..	2.536
1954	..	2.600
1955	..	3.307
1956	..	3.316
1957	..	3.287
1958	..	3.303
1959	..	3.112
1960	..	3.162

MENTAL HEALTH.

The Local Authority is responsible for the control of the combined services of Mental Deficiency and the initial proceedings for Mental Treatment. The Local Authority has a special sub-committee of the Health Committee which deals with Mental Health Services. A part-time Consultant Psychiatrist, who deals principally with school children, is available on the Staff for adult cases. However, all adults almost without exception, attend the Psychiatric Out-Patients Clinic at the Merthyr General Hospital at which a Consultant Psychiatrist employed by the Regional Hospital Board attends. With regard to children, in addition to the part-time Psychiatrist, the Local Education Authority employs a full-time Psychologist. Two of the Assistant Medical Officers are recognised by the Ministry of Education for the purposes of certification of children under the Mental Deficiency Act. The Local Authority employs a full-time Mental Welfare Officer, who has the assistance of a part-time Assistant when required.

The subjoined table shows the number of patients in the various categories who entered Mental Hospitals during 1960 :

Admission to Mental Hospitals, 1960.

<i>Hospital</i>	<i>Voluntary</i>	<i>Certified</i>	<i>Temporary</i>
Penyfal Hospital, Abergavenny —	..	—	.. 1
Morgannwg Hosp., Bridgend 104	..	5	.. 36
TOTALS	104	5	.. 37

Admissions to Psychiatric Hospitals
(from 1st November, 1960)

<i>Type</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Observ. (Sec. 25)</i>	<i>Treatment (Sec. 26)</i>	<i>Urgency Observ. (Sec. 29)</i>
Morganwg Hosp., Bridgend	.. 20	1	1	4

1. *Prevention Care.* During the year, the co-operation of the Merthyr and Aberdare Hospital Management Committee has continued and full advantage has been taken of the facilities provided by the Psychiatric Clinic held weekly in the Out-Patients' Department of the Merthyr General Hospital. Patients were submitted by the General Practitioners directly or through the Mental Welfare Officer. Where physical handicap or other causes prevent attendance at the Hospital, the Psychiatrist has willingly agreed to visit the home. Regular contact and liaison between relatives and patients receiving hospital treatment is maintained by the Mental Welfare Officer. Discharged patients are constantly supervised by the Local Health Authority and trial periods of discharge are given in order that patients may gradually reorientate themselves and adapt themselves once more to home life. Where homes are unsuitable or not available, patients are discharged to Hostel Accommodation under Part III of the National Assistance Act. Mrs. M. B. Woodruff was appointed as Mental Health Worker in September, 1959.

A new day training centre has been authorised and will be due for completion early in 1962.

ii. *Mental Deficiency.* There are four patients awaiting admission to Mental Deficiency Institutions in respect of whom applications have been made to the Regional Psychiatrist.

**Patients from the County Borough in
Institutions, 1960.**

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>	
	<i>Over 16</i>	<i>Under 16</i>	<i>Over 16.</i>	<i>Under 16</i>
Hensol Castle, Pontyclun	.. 10	.. —	9	.. 1
Ely Hospital, Cardiff	.. 2	.. 7	—	.. 2
Stoke Pk. Colony, Bristol	.. 3	.. —	—	.. —
St. Mary's Convent, Roeh'mpton	—	.. —	1	.. —
Llanfrechfa Grange, Newport..	2	.. —	5	.. —
Brynhyfryd, Welshpool	.. —	.. —	1	.. —
Mt. Pleasant, Swansea	.. —	.. —	1	.. —

iii. *Defectives in the Community.* The Local Authority is responsible for the supervision of patients on licence from Mental Defective Institutions. Reports on home conditions and supervision are carried out by the Mental Welfare Officer in co-operation with the Health Visitors. The number of defectives under special supervision in 1960, together with the patients awaiting institutional care and on licence is as follows :

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>	
	<i>Over 16.</i>	<i>Under 16</i>	<i>Over 16.</i>	<i>Under 16</i>
Awaiting admission to Institutions	2 ..	1	2 ..	—
On licence	2 ..	—	2 ..	—
Under supervision	52 ..	11	43 ..	18

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY SERVICE

Immediately after the last war, a comprehensive Child Psychology Service was set up as a part of the School Medical Service. The Local Authority employs an Educational Psychologist with a staff including a Speech Therapist and has the part-time services of a Psychiatrist. As an integral part of the School Medical Service, cases are constantly referred to and from the Child Guidance Clinic and the Health Visitors in their capacity as School Nurses have attended the Child Guidance Clinic from time to time to acquaint themselves with new cases and procedures. The following tables are taken from my School Medical Report for 1960 and show the various referral sources and the type of cases treated :

Referring Agencies.

<i>Source</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Schools	72	43	115
Health Department ..	19	16	35
Parents	8	8	16
Paediatrician	2	1	3
Children's Officer	1	—	1
School Enquiry Officer ..	—	—	—
Probation Officer ..	1	—	1
N.S.P.C.C.	—	1	1
Director of Education ..	2	1	3
General Practitioners ..	3	1	4
TOTAL	108	71	179

Reason for Initial Referral

<i>Reason</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Speech Difficulties ..	36	19	55
Educational Problems ..	48	32	80
Maladjustment	9	4	13
Nervous Symptoms ..	9	8	17
Ineducable or query ineducable	—	3	3
Cerebral Palsy	6	5	11
TOTAL ..	108	71	179

WELFARE SERVICES.

1. NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

(a) *Section 21, Provision of Residential Accommodation.*

During 1960 residential accommodation was provided at St. Tydfil's Hospital for an average weekly number of forty-two persons. The age groups of these persons were as follows :—

Men.		Women.		Total.
<i>Under 65 yrs.</i>	<i>Over 65 yrs.</i>	<i>Under 65 yrs.</i>	<i>Over 65 yrs.</i>	
10	17	6	9	42

Of these, one woman was chargeable to Glamorgan County Council.

Pant House. Residential accommodation was provided for an average weekly number of fifteen persons in the following age groups :

Women.		
<i>Under 65 yrs.</i>	<i>Over 65 yrs.</i>	<i>Total</i>
5	10	15

Of these, two women were chargeable to Glamorgan County Council.

Pentrebach House. The average weekly number accommodated during the year was twenty-eight, all, except two, of whom are men over 65 years of age. One man was chargeable to Glamorgan County Council and one to Hampshire County Council.

Dyffryn Taf. Accommodation was provided for an average of thirty-seven persons per week. The following are the age groups of the persons accommodated :—

<i>Men</i>		<i>Women</i>	
<i>Under 65 yrs.</i>	<i>Over 65 yrs.</i>	<i>Under 65 yrs.</i>	<i>Over 65 yrs.</i>
4	25	1	7

Two of the men were chargeable to Glamorgan County Council.

General. During the year the following admission of new cases were made :—

St. Tydfil's Hospital	..	..	..	..	17
Pentrebach House	..	..	..	..	8
Dyffryn Taf	..	..	..	..	11
Pant House	..	..	..	..	3
TOTAL					39

Twenty-nine persons were transferred to hospital and were re-admitted on discharge from hospital. Twenty-four residents died during the year. Temporary accommodation was provided for six persons during 1960.

Facilities for the weekly attendance of residents at local Cinemas were available throughout the year and season tickets were provided for those desirous of attending football matches. Concerts were also given at St. Tydfil's Hospital, Pentrebach and Dyffryn Taf and outings to the countryside and seaside were enjoyed by the residents of all Homes during the Summer. The Entertainments Committee of the County Borough, as usual, provided tickets for the Annual Fete and Gala held at Cyfarthfa Park.

(b) Section 29—Welfare of the Blind.

The welfare of Blind persons is undertaken on an agency basis on behalf of the Council by the Merthyr Tydfil Institution for the Blind. The number of registered blind persons during the year was 270, which is a decrease of 18 since last year.

The blind population is grouped as follows :—

0-4	5-10	11-15	16-20	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64
Nil.	2	2	2	5	5	12	24	23
65-69		70 and over.						
30		165						

Of the seventeen persons employed in the workshops, five men work in the Basket Department, four men in the Brush Department, five men in the Mat Department, and three women in the Hosiery Department. The Institute has the services of a Blind Organiser employed by the Royal National Institute. A total of five persons employed are employed in sighted industry.

During the year 72 persons were examined by Dr. Parry for blindness and twenty-two were certified as blind persons in accordance with the Act.

On the 31st December, 1960, there were 103 Partially Sighted persons on the Register grouped as follows :—

16-20	21-49	50-64	Over 65 years
1	3	9	90

(c) **Incidence of Blindness.**

During the year 1960, fifteen persons were admitted to the Register of the Blind and sixty-four (including re-examinations) to the Register of the Partially Sighted on receipt of Form B.D.8.

Of the fifteen Blind Persons the cause of disability was Cataract in ten cases, eight of which were recommended for treatment. One case of Glaucoma was registered which was recommended for treatment. Four cases were classified under the heading "Other Causes," two being recommended for and commenced treatment. No cases were registered through Retrolental Fibroplasia.

On the Partially Sighted Register Form B.D.8 recommended treatment in 21 cases out of the twenty-five cases of Cataract registered and treatment was commenced in all these cases. Two cases of Glaucoma were registered, recommended for treatment and treatment commenced. Twenty-five cases were registered through other causes and of these seventeen were recommended for treatment.

Total number of Forms B.D.8 received was 67.

FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND PERSONS—1960.

	Cause of Disability			
	<i>Cataract</i>	<i>Gl'coma</i>	<i>Retrolental Fibroplasia</i>	<i>Others</i>
Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Form B.D. 8 recommends :				
i. No treatment	2	Nil.	Nil.	2
ii. Treatment (Medical, Surgical or Optical)	8	1	Nil.	2
iii. Number of cases in ii above which on follow up action have received treatment	—	—	—	—

FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS.

	Cause of Disability			
	<i>Cataract</i>	<i>Gl'coma</i>	<i>R't'lental Fibro-plasia</i>	<i>Others</i>
(b) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Form B.D.8 recommends :				
<i>i.</i> No treatment	4	Nil.	Nil.	8
<i>ii.</i> Treatment (Medical, Surgical or Optical) ..	21	2	Nil.	17
<i>iii.</i> Number of cases in <i>ii.</i> above which on follow up action have received treatment	—	—	—	—

CEREBRAL PALSY, SPASTICS AND EPILEPTICS.

The following data regarding Cerebral Palsied, Spastics and Epileptics was compiled in 1957 and has been made available through various sources, including the Home Nursing Service, Health Visitors and Welfare Service. Whilst I do not think it is complete, it does include a large proportion of those persons suffering from these complaints. A new survey is being carried out during 1961.

(a) *Cerebral Palsied.*

A large number of these consist of adult Hemaplegies, many of advanced years. There are, however, a few children which are known to come into this category. The following table sub-divides the known cases :—

<i>Category.</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Adults	13	14
Pre-school age	1	1
School age—Attending School	4	6
—Non-attenders	1	1

Of the fourteen cases included in the Categories Pre-school and School Age, one boy and two girls were recommended for admission to a Special School.

(b) *Spastics.*

I am confident that all Spastics of school age and younger are known to the Department, but our figure for adults is not complete. We have included a number of cases who were known to be Spastics when in school and have now grown up. As for the still older portion of the population, it is only by local knowledge of the Health Visitors and District Nurses, that we are able to discover them.

<i>Category</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Adults—Working	1	—
Not Working	6	1
Pre-school age	4	2
School-age—Attending School	7	5
Non-attenders	4	2

There are twenty Spastics under or of school-age. Of these six boys and two girls are receiving treatment through the local Health Authority in conjunction with the Hospital Services. Three of the boys have also been recommended for admission to a Special School.

(c) *Epileptics.*

There are forty-two known Epileptics in the County Borough and the following table shows the sub-divisions :—

<i>Category.</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Adults	12	15
Pre-school age	—	—
School-age—Attending School	4	5
—Non-attending	5	—

Of the above, two boys and three girls are receiving regular treatment from the Local Health Authority in conjunction with the Hospital Management Committee. Of the forty-two cases, six adult males, four boys, four adult females and one girl suffer from Epilepsy associated with Mental Deficiency or Retardition.

PART 6.

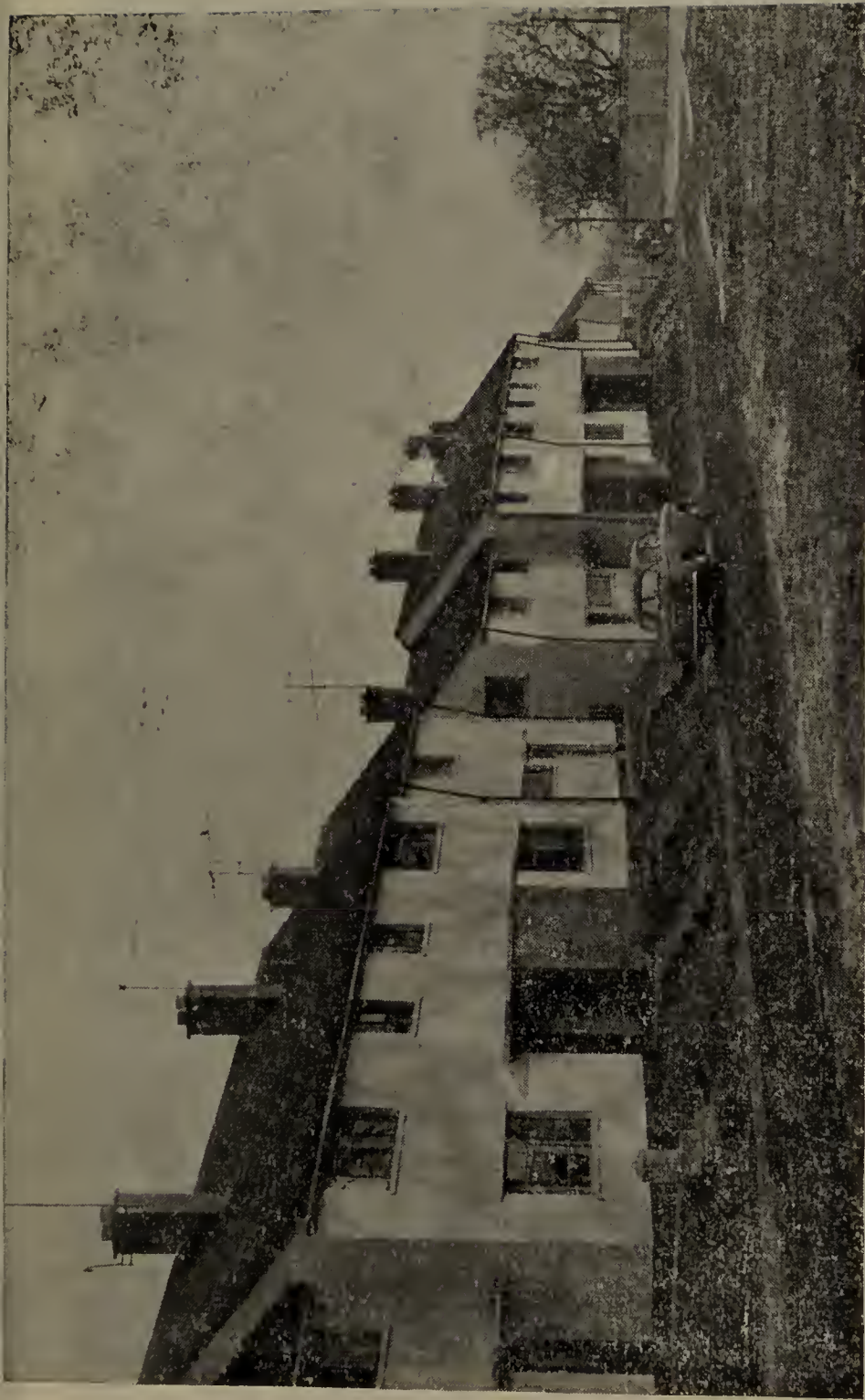
Sanitary Inspection and Housing

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA.

Of the Notices served, 307 were Statutory and 558 Informal.

Repairs carried out or nuisances abated :

1. Number of houses repaired or made fit	..	..	305
2. Provided with vertical damp courses	..	..	2
3. Roofs repaired	..	..	187
4. Floors repaired, ventilated, etc.	..	..	27
5. Internal plasterings to walls and ceilings	..	..	100
6. Windows repaired, and made to open, etc.	..	..	54
7. Sash cords renewed	..	..	26
8. Food Stores repaired, etc.	..	..	3
9. Stairs and staircases repaired	..	..	7
10. Skirting boards, provided or repaired	..	..	25
11. Doors repaired, re-hung or renewed	..	..	26
12. Firegrates repaired, re-set or renewed	..	..	13
13. Chimney stacks repaired	..	..	72
14. Sink wastes repaired or renewed	..	..	1
15. New sinks provided or fitted	..	..	1
16. External walls, repaired, cemented or re-built	..	..	78
17. Ovens repaired or renewed	..	..	7
18. Eavesgutters and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	..	..	100
19. Dangerous walls repaired	..	..	20
20. Yards and passages repaired and paved	..	..	20
21. Obstructed drains cleansed	..	..	147
22. Yard gulleys provided	..	..	5
23. Drains repaired or reconstructed	..	..	70
24. Inspection chamber covers renewed	..	..	9
25. W.C. pans renewed	..	..	69
26. W.C. cisterns repaired or renewed	..	..	67
27. Soil pipes or ventilating shafts renewed or repaired	..	..	—
28. Closet structures repaired or reconstructed	..	..	53
29. Animals improperly kept	..	..	—
30. Smoke nuisances	..	..	10
31. Accumulations	..	..	16



CEDAR WAY, GURNOS ESTATE
Three-Bedroomed Houses and Block of Garages



HAWTHORN AVENUE, GURNOS ESTATE
Two and Three-Bedroomed Houses

INSPECTIONS.

Inspections Made During the Year :

Housing	948
Council Houses	269
Mechanical Factories	155
Non-Mechanical Factories	105
Bakehouses	165
Workplaces	128
Food Preparation Premises	510
Canteens	257
Fish Fryers	147
Inns, Public Houses, etc.	201
Milk and Dairies Regulations	295
Slaughter Houses and Meat Depots	294
Offensive Trades	20
Food Hawkers	149
Common Lodging-houses	29
Houses let in Lodgings	64
Infectious diseases investigated	187
Infectious diseases revisits	56

Complaints received	909
Notices issued	865
Clothing/Premises disinfected	30
Premises disinfested	253
Lengths of drain tested (in feet)	2400
Disinfestation on removal to Council Houses	62



HEOL TAIMAWR, GELLIDEG ESTATE
Three-Storey, Two-Bedroomed Flats



HEOL NANTGAU, GELLIDEG ESTATE
Three-Bedroomed Houses

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949. (RODENT CONTROL).

In accordance with the above Act, the work of Rodent Control was continued throughout the year.

Complaints from the Occupiers of 765 premises were investigated and treatment carried out where necessary. Other infestations were discovered and dealt with accordingly. In addition the baiting and poisoning of sewers throughout the Borough has been continued. Details of all work carried out is as follows :

1. TREATMENT OF SEWERS.

1st MAINTENANCE TREATMENT FOR 1960 (No. 28) :

Dates of Treatment : 2nd November, 1959 to 21st April, 1960.			
Total number of manholes in Borough	..	..	2163
Number of manholes baited	..	..	690
Number of manholes showing bait take	..	..	298
Schemes of baiting used	..	1st, 4th and 8th days.	
Bait and Poison	..	Bread Mash and Arsenic	

2nd MAINTENANCE TREATMENT FOR 1960 (No. 29) :

Dates of Treatment : 2nd June, 1960 to 19th January, 1961.			
Total number of manholes in Borough	..	..	2363
Number of manholes baited	..	..	851
Number of manholes showing bait take	..	..	142
Schemes of baiting used	..	1st, 4th and 8th days.	
Bait and Poison	..	Coarse Oatmeal, Warfarin, Oil & Paranitrophenol added.	

TEST BAITING. (In connection with Treatment No. 29 and Annual).

- (i) Dates on which test baits were laid —2nd, 4th, 11th, 13th, 20th, 23rd & 27th May, 1960.
- (ii) Number of manholes tested 157
- (iii) Number of tested manholes showing bait take .. 33

2. OTHER SURFACE AND SEWER DISINFESTATIONS.

Number of complaints, investigations, etc.	..	..	110
Number of treatments and re-treatments	..	..	75

3. SURFACE DISINFESTATIONS.

The following table shows work carried out during the year by the Rodent Control Staff in connection with Surface Disinfestations :—

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	B.P. and all others	Total	Agri-cultural
Number of properties in Local Authorities district	217	17954	2429	20600	71
Number of properties inspected as a result of :—					
(a) Notification	42	632	91	765	—
(b) Survey under Act ..	25	965	101	1091	27
(c) Otherwise—When visited for some other purpose	38	122	38	198	4
Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	108	1874	235	2217	31
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by :					
Major	5	17	18	40	—
(a) Rats Minor	25	537	49	611	1
Major	17	149	14	180	—
(b) Mice Minor	—	—	—	—	—
Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority ..	47	703	81	831	1
Total treatments carried out including re-treatments ..	48	770	88	906	1
Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act :					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work (i.e. Proofing) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a Notice under Sec. 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
Number of “Block” Control schemes carried out	—	—	—	8	—

4. REFUSE TIPS.

All refuse tips in the Borough were inspected regularly during the year. The following shows the number of inspections and treatments carried out during the year :—

Complaints, investigations, etc.	14
Treatments and re-treatments	13

SHOPS ACT 1950 and other MISCELLANEOUS ACTS.

Shops Act 1950 :

In connection with this Act and the Young Persons (Employment) Act 1938, 548 visits of inspection etc. were made in order to ensure the records, hours of employment, etc. were correctly observed at shops, wholesalers and other premises where this Act is operative. A small number of minor infringements were noted but these were corrected on giving a verbal warning. Twentyone written notices were issued for non-compliance.

721 visits of inspection and registration were made under Section 37 of the Shops Act 1950, which embraces the health and welfare of shop workers, and also under the Early Closing, and Hours of Closing Sections. Twenty-eight informal notices were served under Section 37 and details of these are enumerated below :

<i>Requirement.</i>	<i>Number Defective.</i>	<i>Informal Notices Served.</i>	<i>Statutory Notices Served.</i>
Provision and maintenance of :			
(a) Sanitary Conveniences	10	10	Nil.
(b) Washing Facilities ..	8	8	Nil.
(c) Temperature	5	5	Nil.
(d) Ventilation	5	5	Nil.
(e) Facilities for Meals ..	—	—	Nil.
TOTAL ..	28	28	—

Pharmacy and Poisons Act :

Forty-one premises are registered for the sale of Poisons listed in Part II of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933. 111 visits of inspection were made during the year and in all cases the Act was properly observed.

Refreshment Houses Act, 1870.

Thirty-one licences of registration under this Act were issued by the Town Clerk's Department during the year.

Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act.

All appliances inspected during the year were found to comply with this Act.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are 2 common lodging-houses in the Borough and 29 visits of inspection were made by the Inspectors. Two notices were served during the year to abate nuisances or remedy defects. The conditions generally may be said to be fairly satisfactory.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are 3 premises where offensive trades are carried on : gut-scrapers, 1 ; fellmonger, 1 ; knackers, 1.

No complaints regarding these premises were received during the year. Twenty inspections were made during the year.

SCHOOLS.

The sanitary condition of Schools is reported in the School Medical Report. The action taken in relation to the health of the scholars and for preventing the spread of infectious diseases is in conformity with the "Memorandum on Closure and Exclusion from School on account of Infectious Illness," 1956, issued conjointly by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Sixty-seven notices to repair or replace w.c. cisterns and sixty-nine notices to renew w.c. pans were served during the year. One hundred and forty seven notices were issued to repair dilapidated, defective and choked drains.

PROSECUTIONS 1960.

The following is a summary of Police Court Proceedings taken during 1960 :—

<i>Nature of Offence and Act under which proceedings were taken.</i>	<i>Initials of Defendant.</i>	<i>Result</i>
Repairs not carried out P.H. Act, Sec. 93.	G.H.	Adjourned 28 days— work completed.
do.	.. G.H.	do.
Repairs not carried out P.H. Act, Sec. 93.	W.M.B.	28 Days Order.
P.H. Act, Sec. 39	.. W.M.B.	Fined 20/- & Costs
P.H. Act, Sec. 45	.. W.M.B.	Fined 20/- and Costs
P.H. Act, Sec. 93	.. I.E. & Co.	Adjourned 11 weeks
Food Hygiene Reg. 32	.. C.F. Co.	Fined 40/-
Food Hygiene Reg. 30	.. L.C.	Fined 20/-
Food Hygiene Reg. 30	.. W.H.H.	Fined 40/-
Food Hygienic Reg. 30	.. D.P.	To Pay Costs

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

The method of refuse collection is by means of mechanical transport, resulting in a twice weekly collection.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

Refuse collected from the Town, Dowlais, Penydarren and Park Areas was deposited at Mountain Hare near Slip Road A.4060.

Refuse from the Lower valley areas—Abercanaid, Pen-tre-bach, Troedyrhiw, Treharris, Quakers' Yard, Abercynon and Merthyr Vale, at Twynygarreg Site.

STREET CLEANSING :

Road and streets throughout the Borough are cleansed each day by manual and mechanical brushing. Street gullies are emptied and cleansed by Automatic Gully Cleansers.

RENT ACT 1957.

Number of Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	..	23
Number of Certificates granted	.. .. .	24
Number of Certificates Cancelled	.. .. .	6
Number of Undertakings submitted and accepted	.. .. .	3

(This Act came into operation in July, 1957).

CONVERSIONS TO WATERCLOSETS.

In pursuance of the powers granted under Section 47 of the Public Health Act 1936, the Council agreed to commence this scheme throughout the borough whereby the local authority asked for tenders from local builders to carry out the specified works to properties that require conversions. During this year 160 conversions were carried out at various places within the Borough at a cost of £3,117, 50% of which is recoverable from the owners of these properties.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	1217
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1276
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925	251
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	362
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ..	257
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heads) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	305

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ..	265
--	-----

3. Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	558
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	162
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

4. Procedure under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957, and the Housing Subsidies Act, 1956 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	13
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	9
(3) Number of dwelling houses demolished as a result of informal action ..	—
(4) Number of houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners	—
(5) Number of houses closed in pursuance of Closing Orders	11
(6) Number of Local Authority owned houses certified unfit	—
(7) Number of Local Authority owned houses demolished	—
(8) Number of houses closed under Section 18 of Housing Act, 1937 ..	—

5. CLEARANCE AREAS.

(1) Number of Clearance Areas declared	Nil.
(2) Number of houses declared unfit for human habitation in these areas	—
(3) Number of houses included by reason of bad arrangement ..	—
(4) Houses on land acquired under Sec. 43(2) Housing Act, 1957 ..	—
(5) Number of families rehoused from clearance areas	—
(6) Number of houses demolished	—

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948

93

INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH, INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS—1960.

PREMISES (1)	Number of			Number on Register
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)	
FACTORIES in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are enforced by Local Authority ..	192	3	Nil.	25
FACTORIES not included above in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority ..	340	10	Nil.	99
OTHER PREMISES in which Section 7 is enforced, but not including outworker's premises	21	5	Nil.	8
TOTAL ..	553	18	Nil.	132

DEFECTS FOUND.

PARTICULARS (1)	Number of Defects			Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (4)	
Want of Cleanliness (Section 1)	3	3	—	—
Overcrowding (Section 2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (Section 3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (Section 4)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (Section 6)	—	—	—	—
Insufficient	4	4	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences S.7 Unsuitable or Defective	11	11	—	—
Not Separate for Sexes	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	18	18	—	—

OUTWORK SECTIONS 110—111.

95

NATURE OF WORK (1)	No. of Outworkers	Instances (2)	Notices Served (3)	Prosecutions (4)
WEARING APPAREL :—				
Making, etc. 	7	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Carding etc. of Buttons, etc.	35	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
TOTAL 	42	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

PART 7.

The Inspection and Supervision of Food

MILK SUPPLY.

On December 31st, 1960, there were 15 retail purveyors of milk in the County Borough.

MILK LICENCES.

The following licences were issued during the year :—

To Produce Past. & T.T. Past. Milk	..	1
Dealers of Pasteurised Milk	.. ..	15
Dealers of Sterilised Milk	.. ..	5

Inspection of Dairies :—

During the year the Public Health Inspectors paid 295 visits of inspection to dairies and 5 notices were served under Milk and Dairies Orders and other Regulations in respect of dairies, and milk-shops.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

The following table details the results of the bacteriological examinations of all types of milk sampled in the County Borough during the year 1960.

<i>Grade of Milk</i>	<i>Num'r Tested</i>	<i>Numbers Passed</i>	<i>Failed Meth. Blue Test</i>	<i>Failed Phosphat. Test</i>
Pasteurised ..	48	48	Nil.	Nil.
T.T. (Past.) ..	35	35	Nil.	Nil.
Sterilized ..	11	11	Nil.	Nil.

MEAT REGULATIONS.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The Regulations generally have been satisfactorily carried out during the year. The handling and transport of meat is observed in accordance with the above regulations and the Meat vans are protected in such a manner as to prevent contamination of the meat.

Notice of emergency slaughter continues to be given where necessary. The slaughter of pigs, for home consumption, is carried out at the cottagers' premises, prior notice being given in each case as to the place and time of slaughter.

All meat-carriers in the Borough are provided with and wear washable head-covering and overalls when carrying meat.

		<i>Total</i>	<i>Bulls and Steers</i>	<i>Cows and Heifer</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number inspected	..	251	20	11	—	172	48
Number Killed	.. ..	251	20	11	—	172	48
No. affected with Diseases other than T.B.	Whole	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Part	25	12	4	—	—	—
Percentage affected with Diseases other than Tuberculosis		90.4	60.0	36.4	—	0.00	0.0
Number affected with Tuberculosis	Whole	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Part	1	1	—	—	—	—
Percentage affected with Tuberculosis		0.4	5.0	—	—	—	—
Number affected with Cysticercosis		—	—	—	—	—	—

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE AND MEAT INSPECTION.

Two hundred and ninety-four visits were made for the purpose of meat inspection by the Public Health Inspectors, who all possess the Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

There was one privately owned slaughterhouse in the County Borough area. This closed on June 25th, 1960.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1954.

Eighteen slaughter-men were given licences during the year, and the provisions of the above Act regarding the humane and scientific slaughter of animals, including sheep and lambs, were carried out.

Number of Animals Slaughtered :

Cattle, 21 ; Sheep, 172 ; Pigs, 48 ; Calves, Nil.

MEAT CONDEMNED :

Beef Offal, 141 lbs. ; Sheep Offal, 15 lbs. ; Pig Offal, 6 lbs. ; Beef, 131 lbs.

Total .. 193 lbs.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following are details of bacteriological examinations carried out during the year in connection with food inspection and the prevention of food poisoning, etc. :—

Bacteriological Examination of Milk	..	..	94
Bacteriological Examination of Water	..	..	7
Bacteriological Examination of Ice-cream	..	..	6
Bacteriological Examination of Suspect Foodstuffs			Nil.

WATER AND SEWAGE ANALYSIS.

During 1960, fourteen samples of water and sewage were taken for either bacteriological or chemical analysis.

<i>Sample</i>	<i>Examination</i>	<i>Satis- factory</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory</i>
Water	Bacteriological	4	3
	Chemical	6	—
Sewage Effluent ..	Bacteriological	—	—
	Chemical	—	1

There are approximately forty-seven dwellings out of a total of over 18,520 houses, etc. in the County Borough Area, which by virtue of their inaccessibility or high-lying position are not connected to the public water supply. Regular visits are paid to these houses by the Public Health Inspectors. There are no stand pipes in the County Borough Area.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.

The Local Authority owns one indoor and two outdoor public baths. All have continuous filtration and any loss in bath water through filter washing is replaced from the public water supply. The outdoor baths at Pant and Edwardsville, Treharris, are open during the Summer months and have sand filters with Soda-Alum Coagulant and Marginal Chlorinators. The pumps of each plant are set to allow a six hourly turn-over of the bath water.

The indoor bath at Gwaunfarren, Merthyr is open all the year except for a short period in February when it is closed for annual plant overhaul. It also has sand filtration using a Soda-Alum coagulant, but chlorination is by the Break-point method. The plant has a four-hourly change over of water.

Bacteriological samples were taken from the three baths during 1960 and all were reported satisfactory. In each bath the samples were taken from the shallow and deep ends and the centre, usually during a busy period in order to obtain a true reflection of the efficiency of the purification plant. One chemical sample was taken from each bath during the year and all proved satisfactory.

RETAIL FOOD SHOPS.

The following are details of the numbers of food shops in the County Borough, sub-divided into various classes. It will be appreciated that there is a tendency for shops nowadays to sell all types and classes of goods instead of specialising in one particular commodity. Thus we find that many butchers sell tinned foods and grocers sell vegetables. In the sub-divisions, certain shops appear in more than one classification if their trade in each commodity is substantial. If, however, an insignificant trade is carried on in a type of commodity, it has been ignored.

Total number of shops concerned with the sale of foodstuffs	405
Number of parlour-type shops	160
Number of large and lock-up shops	244
Sub-division by main trades or commodities :	
Icc-cream vendors	100
Butchers	52
Small Goods Manufacturers	43
Restaurants and Cafes	24
Fried Fish Shops	17
Wet Fish Shops	10
Greengrocers	36
Bakers and Confectioners	36

During 1960, one thousand, two hundred and eighty visits were made to all premises registered under the Act, which includes Food Preparation Premises and various canteens.

CONDEMNATION OF FOODSTUFFS.

TINNED FOODS :

Apricots, 39 tins ; Baked Beans, 22 tins ; Blackberries, 2 tins ; Broadbeans, 3 tins ; Butterbeans, 6 tins ; Carrots, 3 tins ; Cherries, 12 tins ; Chopped Ham, 185 lbs. ; Chopped Pork, 50 lbs. ; Condensed Milk, 33 tins ; Coffee, 1 tin ; Corned Beef, 264 lbs. ; Crab, 1 tin ; Cream, 10 tins ; Evaporated Milk, 43 tins ; Fruit Salad, 17 tins ; Grapefruit, 35 tins ; Grapefruit Juice, 1 tin ; Ham, 823 lbs. ; Hamburgers, 3 tins ; Herring Roes, 3 tins ; Jellied Veal, 310 lbs. ; Kidney, 1 tin ; Lobster, 6 tins ; Luncheon Meat, 35 tins ; Lunch Tongues, 18 tins ; Minced Beef Loaf, 5 lbs. ; Mushrooms, 3 tins ; Oranges, 37 tins ; Orange Juice, 2 tins ; Ox Tongue, 86 tins ; Peas, 82 tins ; Pears, 222 tins ; Peaches, 245 tins ; Pineapples, 169 tins ; Plums, 84 tins ; Pilchards, 7 tins ; Pork Tenderloins, 51 lbs. ; Prawns, 6 tins ; Prunes, 2 tins ; Raspberries, 18 tins ; Ravioli, 1 tin ; Rhubarb, 11 tins ; Rice, 17 tins ; Salmon, 82 tins ; Sausage and Beans, 3 tins ; Sardines, 3 tins ; Sheep Tongues, 5 lbs. ; Shrimps, 16 tins ; Soup, 16 tins ; Spaghetti, 3 tins ; Spam, 3 tins ; Stew, 6 tins ; Stewed Steak, 58 tins ; Strawberries, 9 tins ; Syrup, 4 tins ; Tomatoes, 493 tins ; Tuna 3 tins.

BOTTLED AND PRESERVED FOODS :

Anchovies, 1 jar ; Beetroot, 4 jars ; Blackcurrants, 10 jars ; Calves Tongues, 1 jar ; Honey, 1 jar ; Mincemeat, 1 lb. ; Mussels, 1 jar ; Olives, 1 jar ; Onions, 2 jars ; Paste, 3 jars ; Piccalilli, 1 jar.

PACKED FOODS :

Cake, 29 lbs. ; Lemon Pie Filling, 7 lbs. ; Prunes, 25 lbs. ; Porridge 1 Packet.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES :

Apricots, 2 lbs. ; Blackberries, 192 lbs. ; Bilberries, 906 lbs. ; Oranges, 4 crates ; Potatoes, 2170 lbs.

POULTRY, FISH AND FROZEN FOODS :

Bream, 25 stone ; Cod Roes, 28 lbs. ; Chickens, 55 lbs. ; Haddock, 14 lbs. ; Hake, 4 stones ; Kippers, 84 lbs. ; Kipper Fillets, 6 Boxes ; Megrims, 1 stone ; Plaice, 5 stone.

MEAT AND OFFAL :

Beef, 335 lbs. ; Bovine Lungs, 2 pairs ; Calves Heads, 15 lbs. ; Pigs Liver, 10 lbs. ; Pigs Trotters, 34 lbs. ; Pork 135 lbs. ; Pork Cuttings, 10 lbs. ; Pork Trimmings, 22 lbs. ; Ox Tails, 27 lbs.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

FERTILIZERS AND FEEDINGSTUFFS ACT.

The following details of samples submitted under the above Acts have been supplied by the Public Analyst for the County Borough of Merthyr Tydfil, D. Evans Jones, Esq., M.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Food and Drugs Act :

1. FORMAL SAMPLES :

- (a) *Milk*. One hundred and nine formal samples of milk were taken during the year.
- (b) *Margarine* : Seven samples of margarine taken for formal analysis were reported genuine.
- (c) *Lard* : Six samples of lard were taken and reported genuine.
- (d) *Icecream* : Eight formal samples of icecream were taken during the year and were all reported genuine.
- (e) *Cooking Fat* One formal sample of cooking fat was taken and found genuine.
- (f) *Butter* : Four formal samples of butter were taken and found genuine.
- (g) *Vinegar* : Sixteen formal samples of vinegar were taken and found to be genuine.
- (h) *Non-brewed condiment*. One formal sample of non-brewed condiment was found to have a low acetic acid content—no action was advised.
- (i) *Soft Drinks* : Six formal samples were taken and found to be genuine.

2. INFORMAL SAMPLES :

<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>Number Taken</i>	<i>Number Genuine</i>
Baking Powder	3	3
Beef Suet	1	1
Bicarbonate of Soda	5	5
Blancmange	10	10
Cake Mixtures	9	9
Cheese Spreads	2	2
Chopped Chicken in Jelly	2	2
Children's Aspirin	1	1
Cinnamon	3	3
Cloves	1	1
Coconut	3	3
Coffee and Chicory Essence	2	2
Compound Blackcurrant and Aniseed Balsam	1	1

<i>Commodity</i>				<i>Number Taken</i>	<i>Number Taken</i>
Cornflour .. ..	..	..	..	4	4
Cough Mixture ..	..	..	..	1	1
Cream .. ..	..	..	..	4	4
Custard .. ..	..	..	..	15	15
Currants .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
Cut Peel .. ..	..	..	..	2	2
Dessert Powder ..	..	..	..	1	1
Dried Fruit .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
Fish Paste .. ..	..	..	..	11	11
Flavouring .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
Fruit Curds .. ..	..	..	..	3	3
Fruit Juice .. ..	..	..	..	2	2
Golden Raising Powder ..	..	..	..	3	3
Gravy Powder .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
Headache Tablets ..	..	..	..	3	3
Health Salts .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
Instant Icing Mix ..	..	..	..	1	1
Jelly .. ..	..	..	..	8	8
Lemon Pie Filling ..	..	..	..	3	3
Liquid Paraffin ..	..	..	..	1	1
Meat Paste .. ..	..	..	..	4	4
Milk .. ..	..	..	..	33	33
Minced Turkey in Jelly ..	..	..	..	1	1
Minced Chicken .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
Mixed Spice .. ..	..	..	..	2	2
Mustard .. ..	..	..	..	3	3
Nutmeg .. ..	..	..	..	2	2
Peas .. ..	..	..	..	2	2
Pepper .. ..	..	..	..	7	7
Pickling Spice .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
Rice .. ..	..	..	..	4	4
Sago .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
Sauces .. ..	..	..	..	3	3
Seasonings .. ..	..	..	..	5	5
Semolina .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
Soft Drinks .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
Soups .. ..	..	..	..	3	3
Stuffing .. ..	..	..	..	2	2
Sultanas .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
Sugar .. ..	..	..	..	†3	†3
Sugar Confectionery ..	..	..	..	2	2
Syrup of Figs .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
Tea .. ..	..	..	..	9	9
Vinegar .. ..	..	..	..	2	2

†Two samples of sugar were found to contain 10% semolina
Withdrawn from sale. Prosecution not advised.

FERTILIZERS AND FEEDINGS STUFFS ACT, 1926.

Of the thirty-five samples taken informally under the Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act 1926, twenty were Feeding Stuffs and fifteen were Fertilizers. The following are details of the analysis :—

	<i>Fertilizers</i>	<i>Feeding Stuffs</i>
(a) Number of Informal Samples taken	15 ..	20
(b) Number reported as being satisfactory	15 ..	19
(c) Number reported as being below the prescribed limit and to the prejudice of the purchaser	Nil. ..	1

INSPECTION OF PLACES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED AND SOLD.

ICE-CREAM. In the County Borough Area, there are four manufacturers of ice-cream, all of whom are also registered for the sale of ice-cream. In addition, there are ninety-six retailers of ice-cream, making a total of one hundred dealers in ice-cream. With the exception of a few small manufacturers who use the “cold mix” process, all manufacturers possess fully equipped dairies and the ice-cream is properly processed in accordance with the Ice-cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1948. These dairies are regularly inspected by the Public Health Inspectors and a high standard of cleanliness is maintained.

RESTAURANT KITCHENS. Including licensed premises where food is prepared, there are 72 in the Borough, of which 18 are factory canteens, 38 school canteens and 2 colliery canteens.

FISH-FRYING AND CHIP POTATO SHOPS. There are 17 in the Borough, and these are regularly visited by the Public Health Inspectors, who report favourably as to their conditions and absence of nuisance.

BAKEHOUSES. Twenty-one premises were in use during the year. 165 visits were made during the year ; notices of repairs and lime-washing, etc., were served. The conditions generally were satisfactory.

BUTCHERS. Small goods, including brawn, polonies, pies, faggots, etc., were prepared at 43 butchers’ establishments. At the butchers’ establishments the work carried out in a special room, and electric power is available. All the premises are regularly visited by the Inspectors, and the conditions found to be satisfactory.

